IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of calling	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
7th Mar.	*KEISNA	8000	.....	...
14th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	†MACEDONIA	7000	.....	...
28th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MOLDAVIA	10000
1st April	†HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	†RAJPUTANA	7000	.....	...
11th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MEDINA	12000
18th "	†MANTUA	7000	.....	...
25th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
9th "	†CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd "	*KEISNA	8000	.....	...
30th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MOOLTAN	10000
	†MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 435		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 468		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7511	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	28th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	26th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	987	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ....3,134 Friday 27th Feb. ‡6 a. m. direct.
Linga ....3,135 Mon. 2nd Mar. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M
Dwarka.... 1,695 Thurs. 5th Mar. 9 a.m. †C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir" and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Berala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
26th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	4039	M. de Nardo	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*China	6017	E. Tarabochia	28th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak.	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	30th May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

* Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back . " 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	A. Scampicchio	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESCABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	" 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Liuyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon	
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon	
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco	
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai	
		" Hoagkew	
Calcutta	London	Singapore	
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Malacca	Telpeh	
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin	
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau	
Hankow	New York	Yokohama	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS,
OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOOKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukat
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala	Singapore
Cebu	Lumpur	Sourabaya
Colombo	Madras	Taiping,
Delhi	Manzon	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	(North China)
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one years and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	"	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER)	"	38,00,00 0

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs.	70
The "Marcks Special"	...	"	90
The "Lynkop"	...	"	105
The "Ultralux"	...	"	120
The "Sollux"	..	"	138
do. 10 diameter	..	"	155
The "Terlux"	..	"	140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND

MONEY MADE EASILY.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE.
No. 846.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract, from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, of UNSCREENED INDIAN STEAM COAL (Bengal Desharghur) or UNSCREENED SOUTH WELSH STEAM COAL as on ADMIRALTY LIST or UNSCREENED ENGLISH STEAM COAL, of the estimated quantities specified below, at the PORTS mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on Wednesday, the 4th March, 1914, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Estimated quantity for either Indian Steam Coal, or English Coal.	Estimated quantity for South Welsh Coal.
	Tons.	Tons.
Bombay.....	16,000	10,560
Calcutta.....	14,000	9,240
Colombo ...	400	264
Karachi.....	3,200	2,112
Madras	350	231
Rangoon ...	9,000	5,940

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. The Indian Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent., or the evaporative power of the Indian Coal must be not less than 7lbs. of water per lb. of Indian Coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. For North Welsh Coal or similar coal such as Davison's West Hartley tendered as English Steam Coal, the evaporative power must be the same as the foregoing but the ash must not exceed 9 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by *Registered Post*; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected; and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed Tender forms, and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

8. Each Tender is to be superscribed Tender for Supply of either Indian Steam Coal, or English, or South Welsh Coal.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 6th February, 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Hat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30
The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema programme
A Great Suffragist Meeting
MR. MELBOURNE
As 1,000 people
MISS REINA SELMA
MABEL AND MALFE
FILM PROGRAMME:
Wiffles at his BEST
The Topical CARTOONS
Exclusive to this theatre
To-night at 10 p. m.
The one and only
PUCCA REVUE
"HULLO BOMBAY!"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
For a short season only
MESSRS. CHARLES HOWIT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM
St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony, Rs. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
TOWN HALL
Daily 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)
From 26th February to 12th March
(INCLUDING SUNDAY)

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A MAMMOTH BILL 1¼ Hours Show
CZERNOWSKA or, THE STORY OF A SIN
A Great Russian sensational subject 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to "grip" by its very intensity.
2 GOOD COMICS AND OUR WEEKLY
GAUMONT GRAPHIC A Budget of interesting News for all Sportsmen.
Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey;—Dutch Goalkeeper's great game;—Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles;—&c., &c.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

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FIRE MARINE TRANSIT
ACCIDENT LIFE SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
CYCLES MOTOR CARS MOTOR-CYCLES

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E. F. HALLIWELL
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone 2332. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayapha!" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
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*If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette".

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	...	" 11
Quarterly	...	" 6
Monthly	...	" 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

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Quarterly	...	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 0
Single Copy	...	Annas Two.

All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
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with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p. m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of a new line in FOUNTAIN PENS. Splendid opportunities for good pushing business men. Full particulars on application to Box No. 9331, "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

NEW TEAS
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE.
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
Proprietors and Head Masters:—
THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A., OXON.
MR. BRAIDWOOD, M.A., EDIN.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE RESIDENT HEADMASTER, LORD MONCREIFF.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
Presidents:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of the Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 6, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

CLARKE'S B 41. PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A New Lease of Life.

The tropical climate grows cruel and relentless the moment one begins to lose the power to resist it. When the vital forces languish under the strain of work and worry—health goes. Then is the time to use a food-drink such as

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,

which gives strength to resist disease, malaria, physical and nervous debility, neuralgia, in fact all the tropical ills waiting to attack. Doctors everywhere recommend it; Nurses, the Medical Press, all endorse its merits. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is more than a tonic. It has a definite food value, and is a remarkable aid to digestion. In aiding the body to recover from serious illness. HORLICK'S proves its most potent value, for it is essentially a restorative and agreeable to the taste. It gives new vigour and vitality to the worn-out body, gives tone to the nerves, enriches the blood, stimulates the circulation. It is made in a minute by just adding water. Does not deteriorate in the most trying weather. It is untouched by hand, made in the most scrupulously clean factory in the fresh open country. Of all Stores, in three sizes.

Ask for HORLICK'S.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Sunda (B. I.), 3,480 tons, Capt. W. J. Bishop, which arrived here on Tuesday from Port Louis (Feb. 12), brought a cargo of sugar and 40 deck passengers.

S.S. President, 3,334 tons, Capt. B Schutte, arrived here yesterday from Dar-es-Salaam (Feb. 12), with a general cargo and 38 cabin and 191 deck passengers.

S.S. Wardenfels, 4,476 tons, Capt. Spillman, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta (Feb. 16) with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa (B. I.), 949 tons, Capt. H. Manley, arrived here yesterday from Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 440 deck passengers.

S.S. Dandolo (Venice S. N. Co.), 3,197 tons, Capt. E. Giacopello, arrived here yesterday from Venice (Jan. 28), with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

S.S. Elysia (Anchor Line), 3,998 tons, Capt. G. A. Coverley, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ariadne Irene, 2,644 tons, Capt. J. W. Tindall, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Devanha (P. and O. Co.), 4,785 tons, Capt. W. R. F. Hickey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, with mails, general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barala (B. I.), 1,899 tons, Capt. H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for Bussreh, etc., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

S.S. Kaisra (B. I.), 504 tons, Capt. H G. B. Donne, will sail to day for Bussreh, etc., with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 25.

Alfeld	2479 Fisher	Arab Strs
Arcadia	3513 Barcham	P & O Co
Barala	1899 Denne	M M & Co
Chinkon	323 Symmers	M M & Co
Cleveland	1030 Feller	Volkart Bros
Dumra	762 Minnett	M M & Co
Dandolo	3197 Giacopello	Venice ...S N Co
Egypt	4207 Summers	P & O Co
Hosimo	994 Fanning	T M & Co
Himalaya	3709 Evans	P & O Co
Jerseymoor	2403 Barton	W & A G & Co
Khosrou	2410 Hannah	Jeddah...T M & Co
Kilchattan	2418 Macmillan	T M Co
Lhasa	949 Manley	M M & Co
Manin	1679 Stephano	Venice...S N Co
Marienfels	3509 Stifens	W & A G & Co
Neidenfels	3385 Heckel	W & A G & Co
North Pacific	2491 Goodwin	Liverpool ... W & A G & Co
Orissa	3525 Redfern	M M & Co
Persia	4150 Bradshaw	P & O Co
Pandit	3832 Elliott	T M & Co
Palawan	2921 Shone	P & O Co
President	3334 Schutts	A Strandes & Co
Sunbeam (yacht)	227 Callaway	Lord Brassey
Strathleven	2345 McPhee	W & A G & Co
Stephanotis	2484 Robinson	W & A G & Co
Surada	1239 Weeks	Busreh...M M Co
Salsette	2341 Evans	P & O Co
Sunda	3400 Bishop	M M & Co
Taiyabi	2000 Kaso	A M Jivraj & Co
Wirdenfels	4476 Spillman	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Don of Kelly	2875	Tindle			J F & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Pearson	Hull	14-3	J F & Co
C&R Picton	3241	Jones	A'werp	28-2	K N & Co
F Kasuth	2338	Dinarch	Melbourne	26-2	A L S N Co
H Firoose	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	28-2	T M & Co
K Inaba Maru	3789	Swinhoe	Kobe	28-2	N Y Kaisha
M Kommodore	3879	Mahlhauser	Durban	26-2	A Strandes & Co
O Abydos	1999	Davies	Mauritius	28-2	B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Markomannia	4504	Tajs	Hamburg	28-2 W & A G & Co
3	China	3971	Tarabochia	Trieste	28-2 A L S N Co
5	Alberto Treves	2440	Questa	Genoa Venice	S N Co
6	Schnaefels	3637	Freedon	H'burg	25-3 W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2218	Nerdo	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co
8	Ariadne Irene	2644	Tindall	Dunkirk	26-2 D Nanjee & Co
9	Cy of Calcutta	4891	Elliott	Liverpool	28-2 K N & Co
14	Kasara	304	King		M M & Co
15	Ehrenfels	2782	Schmitz	Hamburg	28-2 W & A G & Co
16	Sardar	1239	Weeks	P. Gulf	H S Shustry

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Maloja (to arrive), for London.
" Jerseymoor, for Liverpool &c.
" Praesident, for Durban.
" Denne of Kelly, for Hull &c.
" Dandolo, for Calcutta.
" Marienfels, for Tuticorin.
" Kassuth for Melbourne.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chyebassa, left Aden yesterday. The same Company's steamer Chakrata, left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Delhi, outward bound passed the Canal on the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 7th proximo.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maloja, with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday Feb 27.

A CANADIAN "KIKUYU."

The Bishop of Caledonia writes to the *Times*:—As an example of how special circumstances call for a liberal interpretation of a rule drawn up for ordinary conditions may I be permitted to mention an incident which I regard as one of the most precious experiences of my life? It was five or six years ago. Easter was approaching. For many months I had been the only representative of the Christain ministry in the town of Prince Rupert, which was struggling into existence on the shore of Kaien Island. Members of all denominations had been attending our services. I told them that as a Bishop of the Anglican Church which was first on this coast by many years, I counted it a great privilege to minister to them, and as I knew many valued exceedingly their Easter Communion I should be glad to welcome to our Easter celebration those who were communicants of other Churches—all such, I added, to use the language of our Prayer-book, "as shall be religiously and devoutly disposed." The scene on that Easter day was a memorable one. Roman Catholics, Orthodox Greek, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, as well as Anglicans, came. Together we sang most heartily "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ her Lord." Together we knelt side by side and partook of those sacred elements which variously interpreted, meant for each and all the Holy Communion, the Fellowship Divine.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition Town Hall, daily 9-30 a.m. to 8 p. m. (S.T.)
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo Bombay!" 10 p.m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40. p. m.
Grant Medical College, Prize Distribution. Lord and Lady Willingdon present, 5-30 p.m.
Health Lecture, "Foods and How We Digest Them," by Dr. H. C. Mankel, M.D., New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. L. G. Khare, B. A. (Bombay and Cantab), Hon. Sec. I.G.S.T. on "Germany and India—a comparative study in Industrial Development," 6 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College.
Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address, 5 p. m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting, 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

TO-MORROW.

English mail steamer Mongolia due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemason Hall, 8-30. p. m.
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Hullo! Bombay!," 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.
Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
Students Brotherhood, Sir A. Hopkinson's address 5-15.
W. I. Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.
Revue at the Excelsior Theatre, "Say When!," 10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Pictare Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

A CLERK'S LOSS.—Theft of ornaments currency notes, and cash, to the value of Rs. 979, has been reported by Parasram Wasudeo, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway. The property was kept in a trunk in his house at Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum, and the theft is said to have been committed during his absence at office.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Cleopatra will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday, 1st March. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Alte Kameraden	Teike
Overture	Romantique	Bela
Valse	Columbine	Gardoner
Selection	Carmen No. 2	Bizet
Melodie	Un peu d'Amour	Silesu
Selection	The Pick of the Basket	Williams
Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves

FIRES IN A GODOWN.

TWO OUTBREAKS IN FOUR HOURS.

Two fires broke out in a godown at Clive-road in an interval of about four hours on Tuesday night.

At about half-past seven a fire was noticed in the godown belonging to Shevji Cooverji, a fibre merchant, and was extinguished by the people in a short time, and apparently everything was quiet. But about four hours later fire was again noticed in the godown, but this time it had spread to some extent. The fire engines were called and the fire was put out in about quarter of an hour. The causes of the outbreaks are not known.

The damage was about Rs. 800, which is covered by insurance.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

The bodies of two boys, named Mahadev and Gungaram, aged 14 and 12 respectively, were recovered from a tank at Bangunga, Walkeswar, on Wednesday night.

It appears that a party consisting of one Visram Sadoo, the deceased Mahadev's father, the other deceased and another boy, also a son of Visram, went to bathe in the tank on Monday last, being the festival of Maha Sivaratri. Visram and the last boy having taken their baths went up to dress themselves. Then the other two went into the water. Visram afterwards looked for the boys and did not find them, and thinking they might have gone to Chowpatty to bathe in the sea returned home without them. The boys, however, did not return home, and the matter was reported to the police who kept a watch at the tank. On Wednesday night the dead bodies came to the surface.

The fatality being an accident, no inquest was held.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 25 :—

Proficiency Class will be held in Headquarters to-day Thursday, 26th instant, at 7-0 p.m. All N.-C. O's. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill-at-Arms Competition should also attend these lectures.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 26.

The week-end ride will take place on Saturday and Sunday next. Start from B. L. H. Camp at 4 p.m., next Saturday afternoon and ride to a camp beyond Andheri. Bivouac at night. Ride on to Marve next morning, and return to Malad in the evening to catch the 6-14 p.m. train. Syces to meet horses at Malad station at that time and then walk back to camp.

Dress.—Khaki and stripped Regimental saddles, note books, compasses and maps to be brought on parade.

It is stated that it has been decided to build an aeroplane factory on the site of several hundred acres recently purchased at Harlow near Selby, by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Contracts are being got out and tenders are prepared for building extensive premises.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A TEACHER'S APPEAL.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Vishnu Anant Palkar, a drawing-teacher in the School of Arts, Bombay, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by a priest, Raghao Raman, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75.

It was stated in the Police Court that the accused used to visit the Hanuman Temple at Kalbadevi, where the complainant was a priest. The priest wanted a pearl-necklace for one of the idols in the temple in connection with a festival. He, therefore, talked to the accused, who said he was acquainted with several people and would be able to get the necklace. The priest, therefore, entrusted him with Rs. 75. As the festival was approaching the priest demanded the necklace, but the accused failed to give it. He, therefore, charged him with the offence. The accused denied the story of the complainant, and set up an alibi. He stated that the charge was a false one brought out of revenge. The magistrate disbelieved his story and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. Out of the fine Rs. 75 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Against this conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the High Court, the judges being Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, was for the appellant; while the Government Pleader represented the Crown and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Velinker stated that the complainant's story was an extraordinary one. The accused had served in the school for 18 years and used to draw a salary of Rs. 75 a month; he could, therefore, have easily repaid the same, if he had received it from the complainant.

Their Lordships reserved their judgment.

HOTEL-KEEPER FINED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of an application preferred by Bai Hirabai, widow of Nasserwanji Cursetji Saher, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for not complying with a municipal notice.

Mr. Mathubhai Nanabhai was for the applicant.

The facts of the case were that Bai Hirabai, the owner of a hotel and bakery in Surat, had been served with a notice under section 107 of the District Municipal Act to construct a cesspool. The applicant declined to comply with the notice, stating that the sullage water from the premises passed into a creek and it did not create any nuisance. She was, therefore, summoned before Mr. Ranjit Kalabhai Lalubhai, Honorary Magistrate of Surat, who sentenced her as stated.

Counsel said the right claimed on behalf of the petitioner to discharge sullage water into the creek was an ancient one, and the Municipality had exercised an arbitrary power in the matter.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

REDEMPTION OF LAND.

An appeal preferred by Dagdu *alias* Nana Mali and others against the decision of Mr. G. B. Laghate, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, came up for disposal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday.

Mr. Koyaji, with Mr. Virkar, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Rao, with Mr. R. R. Desai, represented the respondents.

It appears that Dagdu Babu, ancestor of the respondents Sakharam Buwa Falke and others, mortgaged his lands to Tulshiram Damodar, father-in-law of the first appellant, in November 1878, for Rs. 800. The mortgagee obtained a decree on the mortgage in suit No. 1375 of 1880 in February 1881. The decree provided that the mortgagor should pay the decretal amount within a year of the passing of the decree; on his failure to do so, the amount was to be recovered by the mortgagee by sale of the mortgaged lands. In June 1881 the mortgagor and the mortgagee passed a *razinama* and a *kabulayat*, respectively, regarding the occupancy of the lands. In consequence the lands in suit were entered in the name of the mortgagee in Government records, and since then the mortgagee had been in possession of the lands in suit. On the same day on which the *razinama* and the *kabulayat* were executed, an agreement was also passed by the mortgagor to the mortgagee. The heirs of the mortgagee sold the mortgaged lands to the appellants 2 to 5, under a sale deed. Since then these appellants had been in possession of the lands. The respondents, therefore, sued the appellants for redemption of the lands. Mr. Khare, Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who heard the suit, dismissed it with costs.

The plaintiffs (respondents) appealed to Mr. Laghate, who reversed the decree of the lower Court, and remanded the suit to that Court for disposal on its merits. Hence the appeal by the defendants to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, allowed the appeal and reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored that of the Subordinate Judge with costs, holding that the equity of redemption had been extinguished by the act of the parties in 1878, when the *razinama* and *kabulayat* were executed, and the suit for redemption could not lie.

A proposal has been on foot for several years to rebuild the Lady Strangford hospital at Port Said, which has long outgrown its present accommodation. The hospital has proved a boon to many travellers who, owing to illness, have been unable to continue their journey eastwards or westwards,—especially westwards—and as more than 3,000 British vessels pass through the canal in the course of the year it is obvious that the appeal which has been issued for funds is one which ought to commend itself to the European community in this country. A sum of £16,000 is required, and of this £9,000 has already been raised.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK IN 1913.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. building. Sir Henry Procter, President of the Branch, presided and there was a good attendance.

The outstanding feature of the year, said the 38th annual report, which was read by the Secretary, was the successful completion of the General Committee's scheme for the liquidation of the debt on the Central Branch Building, reduction of current deficit, the completion of building funds for the Apprentices' Home, the Byculla Branch, and the tennis pavilion. We are confident that with the advent of these buildings, together with the existing buildings, we shall be able to meet the needs of the young men of this city, and be able to do more for them in the future than we have done in the past.

In October a membership campaign was conducted by two teams of ten men each, under the captaincy of Messrs. W. J. Kenshett and A. T. Gosford. The membership is as follows:—Central Branch 600, Mazagon Branch 26, Byculla Branch 157, Student Branch 109; making a total of 892 as compared with 704 for the previous year.

In October the Association had the opportunity of accompanying the Volunteers of the G. I. P. Railway to Dhond and spending the week with them in camp. The authorities placed two tents at the disposal of the Association, which were fitted up for reading, games, writing, and refreshments. The tents were in charge of the general secretary, who was assisted by Messrs. Fritchley, Griffiths, Frohlich and Freeman, who worked hard in the interests of the men. The authorities expressed themselves as pleased with the work done, and have promised the Association better accommodation at the camp in 1914.

The report for the Central Branch states that during the month of May the "Parliamentary Debating Society" was formed, and held two very successful sessions, during which a "Bill for the Taxation of Bachelors," "Nationalisation of Milk Supply," and the "Indian Navy Bill" were made law. Several public debates were arranged which attracted considerable attention, and the public press has congratulated the "Bombay Parliament" on its work. The Parliamentary Dinner was most successful, and some interesting speeches were delivered.

On June 24 the Association was successful in acquiring from the Bombay Improvement Trust the large recreation ground on the Agripada Estate which is situated directly opposite the site of the Apprentice Home, and not very far from the site of the Byculla Branch. During 1914 it is hoped to be able to do some good work on this piece of ground. The ground at the Kennedy Sea Face has, under the supervision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, been put into shape during the year and tennis courts will also be laid out there in the near future. During the year 399 applications were received by the employment department and 68 positions found.

At the commencement of the year the Association was hampered with a Building Debt of Rs. 30,000-14-5 on the Central Branch, but owing to the energy of Sir Henry Procter and Mr. A. C. Harte this burden, which the Association has been carrying so long, has been removed. The cost of the new building, which is to be erected for the Apprentices at Agripada, is Rs. 90,000 and towards this Sir H. Procter and Mr. Harte raised half, while Government have agreed to bear the other half. These gentlemen also raised Rs. 50,000 for the new building for the Byculla Branch which is to cost Rs. 75,000, and towards which the Government has generously promised a sum of Rs. 25,000. A new tennis pavilion has been erected at a cost of Rs. 2,000, and the debt on the current account has been reduced. At the close of December 31, 1912, the debit balance of general revenue account was Rs. 15,307-7-1, but through the generosity of the friends of the Association and improved conditions generally, the Association is able to close the year with a debit balance of only Rs. 2,548-12-5. As the chambers are now being largely availed of and the general revenue account is increasing, is believed that 1914 should see the Association clear of all debt. It will be necessary to raise funds for the furnishing and equipment of the new buildings which are to be erected during the year.

The number on the membership roll for the year has increased to 109. This consists for the large part of Hindu students, and these do not reside permanently in Bombay; the number has varried from month to month.

As regards the Byculla Branch the membership has been increased from 28 to 157. Out of this number 130 are active members and 27 associate members.

The total amount of subscription amounted to Rs. 354-6-0 which works out at an average of Rs. 29-8-6 per month.

The Mazagon Apprentices Home has again met a much needed want and has been filled during the whole year.

At present the Committee have in hand a system of night school work which, it is considered, will be beneficial to the boys, and which, it is hoped, will be put in operation shortly.

Sir Henry Procter delivered a long address reviewing the work done during the year. Mr. A. H. S. Ashton read the financial statement and the rest of the meeting was devoted to music.

Last year 34,000 elementary school children in London were taught to swim.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS IN PRELIMINARY HEATS.

There was a good attendance yesterday afternoon to watch the preliminary heats of the Western India Tennis Tournament at the Queen's-road and Bombay Gymkhana courts. Probably the most evenly balanced match was that between Naoroji, the Cambridge Blue, and Bhadamkar, the veteran Hindu player—the scores reading 7-5 and 6-4 in favour of Naoroji.

The following ties were played off :—

FYZEE vs. HOGG.

Fyzee had very little difficulty in disposing of Hogg in two sets. The latter's back-hand strokes were very weak, and Fyzee at once took advantage of this, winning the first set at 6-2, and the second at 6-0.

NICHOLSON vs. BHAGWAT.

Nicholson, who has improved very considerably this season, did not have to exert himself very much to beat his opponent in two successive sets 6-3, 6-1. Nicholson won chiefly by hard drives, splendidly placed along the side lines, and he invariably passed his opponent when the latter tried net-play.

NAOROJI vs. BHADAMKAR.

Bhadamkar went off at a great pace and the score actually read 5-4 in his favour against his redoubtable opponent. Then ensued a tussle, the last three games, all of which went to deuce, finally going in favour of Naoroji. In the second set Bhadamkar again led at 3-1, but after that the pace commenced to tell on him and Naoroji by judicious placing just over the net had his opponent on the run and out of breath. Naoroji won the second set by 6-4. The loser was cheered for his excellent display against his younger and more agile opponent.

ENGLAND vs. DOCTOR.

In the first set England forged ahead and had four games to one of his opponent. The 6th game produced a great struggle, deuce being called no fewer than eight times before England succeeded in winning two points in succession. Doctor then took the 7th game, and England won the next and set. In the second set England had the upper hand throughout, and although Doctor managed to win 4 games, England ran to game with 6—4.

CHIMULGUND vs. SHERBROOKE.

Chimulgund won the first set at 6—2, and the second at 6—1; but it was a good match to watch and the scores do not indicate the nature of the play, no fewer than 6 games being decided, mostly in Chimulgund's favour, after deuce had been called—in one game five times.

AT THE GYMKHANA COURTS.

Two matches were played on the Gymkhana Courts between F. Portlock and J. Calvorcoressi, and Captain F. H. James and J. E. Frye.

PORTLOCK vs. CALVORCORESSI.

The former provided a hard-fought game at the outset. Portlock was hardly in his best form and with Calvorcoressi going for everything which offered an opportunity they had a long and tiring first set. Calvorcoressi eventually won it by 9-7. In the succeeding sets Portlock improved, and although hard tennis was played throughout, Portlock won by a fairly easy margin 6-2, 6-3. Portlock thus won the match 7-9—6-2—6-3.

JAMES vs. FRYE.

The match between James and Frye was remarkable for a series of long rallies, both men playing a safe game. They played 14 games in the first set before James got the verdict. Then Frye, playing gamely, won the second set 6-4. In the last set he seemed more tired than his opponent, and was beaten 6-3. James thus won by 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow :—

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Singles :—(5-15 p.m.) Mudabai vs. Fletcher.
Ranga Rao vs. Grandhi.
Gunjiker " N. Engineer.
Karve " Mehta.

Doubles :—(Men's)—(5-45 p.m).
Fyzee and Chimulgund vs. Clayton and Sherbrooke

Doubles :—(Mixed)—Mr. and Mrs. Cocke vs. J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS :—Bagshawe and Barraclough vs. England and another, Nicholson and James vs. Skipwith and Boyes.

It is requested that all the competitors in the Tournament, and the Committee, will be present at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, 28th instant, when photographs will be taken.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta enters next week says the *Empire* upon its period of eight months of activity in Hockey, Soccer and Rugger. And it may be said at once that we are promised a very interesting hockey season. Departures and arrivals will probably do something to level up teams and the League elevens may be expected to show changes in faces if not in their capacity. Neither the Rangers nor Customs expect to be so strong as they were last year, but this is a matter that can only be proved when the League has been in progress some time. Calcutta, however, promise to be better than of recent years while Dalhousie with new blood from home may give some surprises. Sibpur and Medicals are about the same, the Y. M. C. A. have had serious losses as also have the Port Commissioners, while the Royal Fusiliers will be a dark horse until we have seen them on the green.

(Other reports of sport are on page 5.)

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

That ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN PERSIA.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

A few very light showers are reported from the central parts of the country and North-east India, but the largest fall was only half an inch at Raipur. The weather is again disturbed in Persia.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in North-east India and Baluchistan.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature continues in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind; in Rajputana skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad, and in defect at Bikaner. Temperature is below normal at both these stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0·16" and Raipur 0·51". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect at some stations. Temberature is in excess at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has again fallen in the southern half of the Central Provinces. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Sind and the south-west Punjab; moderate cloud has appeared in these areas but precipitation of importance does not appear yet likely.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask	.....	.....	...	...
Muskat (24th)	74·5	64·4	...	2·41
Delhi	77·4	52·8	...	0·74
Kamchi	77·0	59·9	...	1·94
Bhuj	78·1	50·1	...	1·01
Dwarka	79·5	58·7	...	0·36
Verawal	85·8	59·7	...	0·11
Rajkot	86·1	47·5	...	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	89·0	54·4	...	0·04
Surat	89·5	57·1	...	0·04
Deesa	87·2	56·1	...	0·16
BOMBAY	83·3	68·5	...	0·08
Ratnagiri	85·1	67·3	...	...
Mormugao	85·2	72·6	...	...
Karwar	84·7	70·4	...	...
Malegaon	96·8	56·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar	93·4	62·3	...	0·16
Poona	94·8	60·3	...	...
Sholapur	98·1	74·1	...	0·01
Bijapur	97·0	71·9	...	0·24
Belgaum	94·2	62·9	...	0·82
Madras	86·0	63·3	...	28·73
Bangalore	90·3	61·8	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 25th February, 1914, was 30·138 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs	26	m	0	16	28	5
			0	25 a	27	0
Fri	27	m	0	40	28	3
			0	55 a	27	1
Satur	28	m	1	3	28	0
			1	25 a	26	11
	March					
Sun	1	m	1	25	27	7
			1	55 a	26	7
Mon	2	m	1	46	27	0
			2	26 a	26	1
Tues		m	2	7	26	4
			3	1 a	25	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Thurs	26	m	6	21	17	0
			6	10 a	17	0
Fri	27	m	6	43	16	9
			6	37 a	17	4
Satur	28	m	7	5	16	7
			7	3 a	17	10
	March					
Sun	1	m	7	28	16	9
			7	28 a	18	7
Mon	2	m	7	52	17	0
			7	52 a	19	5
Tues	3	m	8	19	17	3
			8	17 a	20	5

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Scotch Scones—

How inviting they are, hot and crisp from the oven, and tasting just as they used to do in the Old Country!

And how easy to make, if only your cook uses

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder,

and follows the directions in the tin!

Splendid recipes or scones, cakes, and rolls are given in the Brown & Polson Recipe Book. Send for a free copy to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal [illegible] and Certificate of merits in the [illegible]

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin too, too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1, V. P. EXTRA. Of ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2

Beautiful lustrous Tresses.

Rob the hair of its lustre, and you rob it of half its beauty, its suppleness, its strength. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dull, dry and brittle; it will split at the ends and prematurely fall out, and if this condition of things be not quickly remedied, baldness will result.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

possesses exactly the properties required to restore lustre, pliability and strength to the hair. It not only supplements the secretion of the oil glands, but removes scurf and is the ideal dressing

FOR THE HAIR.

It is also an excellent dressing for false hair, and gives to whiskers, beard and moustache a dark hue and wavy appearance.

Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold in 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 sizes by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, or ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

2/6 to kill and mummify 200 rats

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 75 3-4—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris F cs ... 25·20—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 1-2—1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 5-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 1-2 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver ... Steady.
Rupee Paper 2 1/2 per cent 84 1-4—1-8
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 89 1-2—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 7-16 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... 2 7-16+1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans .. 1 3-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 5-8 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 37,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet unchanged.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Dull with a limited inquiry.
Mid-Americans ...7·04 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·20 unchgd.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports... 43,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ... 36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 27,000
Futures—Month of March ... 12·25+2
Futures—Month of May ... 11·95—1

Advanced on favorable cables and on receipts running below expectations.

Spot Cotton at New York ...13·00 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Holiday to-day.

JUTE.—

Raw Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 5-8+1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"—Steady
Tone "Cloths"—Quiet but firm

Weft American 54's	... 11 1-4
Weft Egyptian 80's	... 16 7-8
Tone "Yarn"	... Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	... 12
Twist 32's W T C	... 9 3-4
Twist 32's B	... 10 1-4
Twist 36's W T C	... 10
Twist 36's B	... 10 1-2
Twist 42's	... 11
Twist American 60's	... 15 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60's	... 16 3-8
Twist „ 80's	... 20 1-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading	7 5
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs	... 8
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 2 8 1-2
„ Mulls 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 0 1-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No. 1500	... .
Cloth Gunni's 36s G. 20 in C.I.F.	... 12 9
40's Bannermill Twist	... 10 7-8
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool	5 7-8
Buyers or Sellers	...Sellers
Months	...March-April
Water Twist American 30s.	... 10 3-8
„ „ 40s.	... 11 1-2
Mule „ 40s.	... 11
„ „ 50s.	... 12 1-2
„ „ 60s.	... 14 5-8
„ Egyptian 40s.	... 16
„ „ 50s.	... 16 1-2
„ „ 60s.	... 17 1-2
New York 11 a.m. Mar.	12·25
„ May	11·95
New York Official noon call Mar.	12·25
„ May	11·90
New Orleans 10 a m. March-May Holiday.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·68—2
March-April ...	6·69—1
April-May ...	6·64—2
May-June ...	6·64—1
June-July ...	6·59—1
July-August ...	6·54—1
August-September..	6·43—1
September-Oct ...	6·29—1
October-Nov ...	6·21—1
November-Dec. ...	6·17—1

LONDON, Feb. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Mangabeira Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Carlotta Russo—62½ lbs ...35 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers etc., Sellers...Tone Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Fine Australian ... } 36 1-2 unchgd
Victorian ... } March-April.
New South Wales ... Nominal

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—

Fine Calcutta Cawapore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ...54 1-2 unchgd. new terms.
Do. Months ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Fine Calcutta Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...54 3-4 unchgd. new terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Bombay 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

RAPESEED.—

Fine Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...50 1-8
Do. Months— ...May-June. New months.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Fine Calcutta ...48 6+6d.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Fine Argentine-La Plata...43 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Amsterdam.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...£5-19-0—9d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B...£64 5-8+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£79 1-2—1-2
Yellow Metal ...6 3-4 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

ARRIVALS.—

"Ninive"

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar—C & F India (Double bags) ...12 8 1-4—unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India 11 10 1-2+3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 3 1-2 unchgd—Sellers. / 9 7 3-4—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Still without activity.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 3 3-4—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Inactive unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 0 3-4unchanged.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...10 11 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ...11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Unchanged in absence of business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Feb. 25th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Packages Rupees...	62,845	Bahrein	Hongkong Bank
12 Bundles Rupees..	24,000	Lingo	National Bank
28 Packages Rupees..	56,000	Bahrein	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY.

BY RAIL on 23rd Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	16	17,434
B. B. & C. I. Ry	13	15,273

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues quiet and almost unchanged with little business doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 15th Apl
Do. France Ready	...170 3-4
Do. Marks Ready	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...189 1-4
Japan 60 days' sight	...143 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for cash and the near settlement and improved to 96 with a moderate business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	96	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	96	0 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	96 15	0 to 96 0 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready at 26 5-8 and unchanged for forward at 26 1-2. The market opened quiet and unchanged at 67 13-16 for the first settlement and 69 1-8 for ready and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business reported.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15	3
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14	9
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	69	2	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	13	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	5	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	78	8	0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77	3	0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GRUNING & Co.—"There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause and advance. Our opinion is that the market will advance as soon as receipts fall off."

WELD & Co.—Liverpool.—"Small but steady market, some short covering on opening. Prices eased during the afternoon on some American straddle selling; therwise the market without any feature."

The New York market reopened yesterday but there is little change to report. The local market opened with an easier tone the rate for good Broach being Rs. 280. There has not been much enquiry during the day, but some business is reported in fine M. G. Bengals, fine Khamgaon Akola and Khandeish for March delivery at and about our quotations. Broach has been quiet and the rate has dropped Rs. 2 since the morning, the closing price being Rs. 278. Fine Khamgaon Akola March is Rs. 225 and fine M. G. Bengal March Rs. 203.

To-day being the settlement day for February contracts we give the Room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The settlement is a small one and has attracted little attention.

The following are to-day's settlement rate of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association :—

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ...	...	200	194	...	J. Rdy.
M. G. Bengals ...	...	204	195	...	J. Rdy.
M. G. Sindh Punjab...	....	200	191	...	J. Rdy.
M. G. Khandeish ...	...	208	200	...	Rdy.
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha ...	...	253	...	...	Rdy.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ...	...	252	...	...	do.
M. G. Yeotmahl ...	...	244	...	...	do.
M. G. Dhanmanganm, Poolgaum ...	...	238	...	...	do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple" ...	...	226	...	...	do.
M. G. Amraoti ...	...	229	...	...	do.
M. G. Broach ...	...	283	...	...	do.
Do. ...	...	283	...	280	March
M. G. Muttia ...	...	205	193	....	Rdy.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...	...	...	263	May
M. G. Westerns ...	...	...	...	260	do
H. G. Westerns ...	...	...	...	255	do.
M. G. Compta ...	...	...	...	269	do.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Irregular.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports...	...	.....

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·68
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·69
Apr.-May ...	6·64
May-June ...	6·64
June-July ...	6·59
July-Aug. ...	6·54
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·43
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·29
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·21

Unchanged.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	15	6 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8	15	6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	9	1	3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	12	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	2	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED: —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56	0	0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	44	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Forward	... Rs.	11	6	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	43	0	0
Small	... Rs.	47	0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Passi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5	11	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5	14	0 R.T.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	25,046	Bales.
Wheat	...	16,754	Cwts.
Linseed	...	12,210	„
Rapeseed	...	1,582	„
Gingellyseed	...	18,080	„
Poppyseed	...	105	„
Groundnuts	...	4,889	„
Castorseed	...	9,858	„
Rice	...	5,179	„
Myrabollams	...	8,308	„
Cottonseed	...	33,049	„
Mowraseed	...	Nil	„
Gram	...	1,222	„
Joowar	...	15,054	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	Nil	„

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1914, on 998·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 224000	Rs. 560000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 788000
Or per mile of Rly ...	224	561	4	789
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	409793	8801798	76569	1297630
Total for 20 weeks ...	432193	9361798	80569	1376430
Comparison...				
Total for Cor. week of previous year.	6 228052	455074	5880	3 689006
Per mile of Rly. do...	241	482	6	729
Total to cor. date do..	9 422606	8327099	110898	6 1266406

Increase for the week ...Rs. 98,994
Do. to date ...Rs. 11,00,237

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th Feb. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 201000	Rs. 443000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 651000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	110	242	4	356
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	1 417736	665667	112830	8 1094686
Total for 20 weeks ...	437836	7099677	119830	1159786
Comparison...				
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	1 249766	413658	12810	8 670234
Per mile of Rly. do...	137	22	7	370
Total to cor. date do...	5 417682	7518940	294469	4 1199023

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,234
Do. to date ... „ 3,92,366

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	345e
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	00	13 „	1590
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	64½cd
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	5 00	12 „	1440
Bank o Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	88
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ p.c	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	25	830
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	250	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	230
Central India ...	500	500	70	1830
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chinow Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1472½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	530
Crescent ...	100	100	6	113½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	10½	218½
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	20	477½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	400
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	2	250	20	437
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	312½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	32
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg. ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	102½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	825
Khatau Makanjee...	1000	1000	55	1365
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	745
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhavji Dharamsay ..	500	500	75	1075
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1950
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2791
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	7	217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1,035
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	161½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	250
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	Nil	6
Standard Mills ...	500	500	4	1075
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	105½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	272
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	1460
Textile	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	395
do P	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	475
	125	125	Nil	102

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry.	500	500	8 p c	695
Amritsar-Patti ...	100	100	6 „	145
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway... ...	100	100	5½ „	142
Central Provinces...	...	...	...	121½x
Gujrat Railway ...	100	...	4 „	109
Mandra Bhon.....	10	25	Nil	30
Sindh Light Rys Ld.	100	100	6 „	150
Samasingjanj	100	25	Nil	25
Tapti-Valley Ry Co..	500	500	7½ „	590
Upper Sindh Light.	100	100	4 p. c.	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	145
All India Ut. Co., Ld. ...	100	20	5 „	6
Bamankua ...	5	5	...	2
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 „	92
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 „	40
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 „	892½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld., O.	£10	£10	5	222
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 „	18
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	500	20 „	910
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	5	215
Do do. P	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	3	30
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	500	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 „	200
Jost Fans Supply Co ...	100	100	10 „	50
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co ...	10	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co. ...O.	100	100	6 p. c.	100
Do. do. P.	100	10	„	69
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. ...	200	50	20 „	510
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 „	25
Port Canning Co....	1000	1000	yr. 42	865
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	17½	23½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co; ...	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. O.	80	80	...	76
Ld. P.	150	150	6 p. c.	132
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c.	157
Telephone Co ...	25	26	yr. 1-9	210
Treacher and Co ...	500	500	yr. 30	71
				480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	70	300	5200
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Brcul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	6 p c	95
Broach City ...	200	200	14	90
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M....	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	60
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	.	80
Mercantile ...	125	125		20
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250		220
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co....	400	400	60 84	800
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	600xd
Ootmri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	...
Surat City ...	200	200	20	250
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190?
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	150	12	106·

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—202 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,040 cwts cottonseed oilcake, Indian Cotton Oil Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 110 bales hemp, S Coovarjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Den of Kelly s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, 5 000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 11,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

North Pacific s—330 bales cotton, K H Kayani; 4 bales savari cotton, Heagrle Sulzer and Co; 2,775 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 752 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 700 cwts mustardseed, 50 cwts nigerseed, 50 cwts kangseed, Volkart Bros; 35 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros; 1,485 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Picton s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 14 bales cotton, 26 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jerseymoor s—9 280 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,963 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomania s—770 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, Shiv Hem Amar and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 102 cwts apricot kernels, 45 cwts kapur kachari, 199 cwts turmeric, R Jiwandas and Co; 11 cwts kirce, 80 cwts raw shellac, C Hummel.

Ehrenfels s—113 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 20 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co; 6 cwts animal guts, E F Gomez; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 cwts oil cake, Arth Edler; 1,000 cwts ajwanseed, K Devchand and Co.

Schneefels s—246 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 524 cwts groundnuts oil cake, R J Davar; 22 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co; 55 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Markomania s—84 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Facheri; 250 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 22 cwts shellac, Hummel.

China s—1,640 cwts bone sinews, J Livingstone and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—127 cwts mendi flour, S A Misree.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—1,953 cwts gingellyseed, Harilal Jamnadas; 125 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 20 cwts zedoary roots, C Boggiano and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, J Gokuldas and Co; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaba Maru s—800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Inba Maru s—50 bales cotton twist, I David; 200 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 50 bales cotton twist, W H Brady and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanm, 94 cwts gum Arabic, 60 cwts myrabolams, P Jethabhoy; 34 cwts sharkfins, A Chagal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Inaba Maru s—100 bales catton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 25.

Steamer Chinkoa from London, Agents M M and Co :—1 case tiles, 9 cases, 1 keg chalk, 5 drums caustic potash, 2 kegs 1 case soda, 1 case soda crystals, 1 case chloroform, 5 cases bicarb soda, 1 case boric acid,, 7 cases epsom salt, 1 case magnesia 2 cases citrate of potash, 1 case copper sulphate, 6 cases salt, 1 keg alum 1 keg borax, 1 case perfumed spirit, 25 cases drugs, 125 cases 3 packages medicines, 20 bales rope, 1 case coffee. 11 casks, 20 crater glass bottles, 1 case locks, 106 cases 1 pipe wine, 45 cases gin, 52 cases, 50 casks beer 1 case whisky, 2 casks nails, 2 cases hair oil, 9 cases essential oil, 4 cases cadliver oil, 1 case 1 drum olive oil, 7 cases castor oil, 5 drums nut oil, 3 cases coconant oil, 94 drums linseed oil, 54 drums 26 barrels 20 cases lubricating oil, 55 cases 5·7 drums 984 kegs paints and colours, 50 drums, 27 cases varnish, 310 drums 1 case turpentine, 138 bales 82 cases paper, 1 case note paper, 1 case 25 bales printing paper, 5 cases perfumery, 1 case 4 casks 1 parcel gum, 6 cases infants' food, 131 cases food, 25 cases condensed milk 374 cases biscuits 11 cases 20 casks 11 packages vinegar, 10 cases confectionary, 43 cases provision, 3 cases sardamins, 45 runlets tar.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, week and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

EXCITING RACING YESTERDAY.

A DAY OF CLOSE FINISHES.

(By our Racing Representative.)

Starting with a dead-heat and concluding with an extra event in the shape of a run-off, the last day of the Bombay big meeting yesterday provided an afternoon's sport which was full of incident and excitement. The finishes in nearly every race were as tight as they could well be, heads or short heads separating the first and second in most of the events; while in one of the two races which were won by longer distances we had the exciting experience of seeing the favourite overhaul in the straight a horse which had led all the way, and then have to spurt again to beat a late-comer which aspired to winning honours. All round I think I am correct in saying that it was one of the most exciting afternoon's sport we have had this season.

For the Desert Plate, in which twelve started, Nizam-ul-mulk was made favourite, with German Silver second favourite, and four others well backed. Nizam-ul-mulk led for the greater part of the journey, but in the straight Harry Johnson came at him and they ran neck and neck all the way up the straight. The Judge could not separate them, and the owners decided to run-off. The run-off took place after the last race and showed Harry Johnson to be a very good horse indeed. He led all the way by a length, and at the turn, when Brown tried to send Nizam-ul-Mulk along, Harry Johnson had a good deal left in hand and was able to win comfortably.

The Worli Plate brought out six runners, and such a puzzle had the handicapper set backers that five of the six were well backed. In the race the outsider Lord Reay, after getting badly away, ran away from the field, but was beaten out of a place when the others came at him, and Arkangelo won an exciting race from Lithosian by a short head. So close was it that no one on the stand knew which had won till the numbers went up.

Ben Hur was held to be a very good thing for the Cecil Gray Plate, and in the words of a journalist friend, "birds had been whistling it" all the morning. They were evidently knowing birds, for Ben Hur, after lying behind for some time, went to the front just before entering the straight, and won by half a length from the outsider Kayid.

Another favourite scored in the Colaba Plate, Miss Drake making amends for her defeat by Cherrywood a week ago by winning in very taking style. Tartania made all the running and at one time had a good lead, but Miss Drake had her beaten at the distance, and was then herself challenged by Double Chin and North, and had to put in a big spurt to get home first.

Of the six which ran in the big race of the day, the Mansfield Plate, five were backed, and the winner turned up in Forfeit. In the absence of Primrose Morn it was thought that Polish would win, while many held that Criton had a good chance. Forfeit got out in front by himself, and although Criton made a desperate effort to get up with him, he was unable to do so. Nakib made up for past disappointments by winning the Jehangir Plate; and Baldwin beat Abdul Malik in the Gough Memorial Stakes.

Brown had an off day, for though he was in the saddle in every race the nearest he got to winning was the dead-heat in the first race. Ruiz and Ferguson rode two winners each, and Purtoo Singh, Zammil and Mujeed one.

The totalisator takings for the day totalled Rs. 2,32,890.

Details :—

THE DESERT PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—About 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr F M Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk 8st. 11lbs } Brown
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson 8st 11lbs.. .. Zammil } Dead heat 1.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Solar Star, 8st 13lbs....Ruiz 3
Mr A K Dakayel's Grey Ghost II, 8st 6lbs ... ... Purtoo Singh 4

Also ran:—Mr Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer 8st 10lbs, Pratt; Mr Dara Cowasjee's G ifal 8st 8lbs, Sampson; Mr A S Oomer's British King, 8st 4lbs Ferguson; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam, 8st 4lbs Bowley; Messrs M Goculdass and PMathuradass' German Silver, 8st 3lbs, Hoyt: Mr J R Raja's Guinea Merchant, 7st 13lbs, Mujeed; Mr N Begmahomed's Mysore, 7st 10lbs, McGlone; Mr J C Smith's Last Chance, 7st 5lbs, Native.

(Winners trained by Bleach and Saleh Dakeel.)

Dead heat for first place, one and a half lengths dead heaters and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2 mins. 8 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 18-8 Nizam-ul-mulk and Rs 117 Harry Johnson win; Rs 20-8 Nizam-ul-mulk, Rs. 62 Harry Johnson and Rs. 32-8 Solar Star places.

The race:—Soomsam and Last Chance led out, but after going a furlong Soomsam surrendered the lead to Nizam-ul-mulk, and the two were followed by Mysore and Gray Ghost. At the three furlongs Harry Johnson came up second, and made a great race of it up the straight, just catching the leader on the post, and the judge was unable to separate them. Solar Star made a great effort to get on terms with the other two, but failed.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Rs 1,500 to the Winner, Rs 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Arkangelo 8st 9lbs Ruiz 1
Mr R R S's Lithosian 9st 11lbs Brown 2
Mr Kelso's Cherrywood 8st 7lbs Sampson 3
Mr Pitt's Impecunious 7st 2lbs Purtoo Sing 4

Also ran:—Mr F M Garda's Meddling 9st 12lbs, Pratt; Mr J C Smith's Lord Reay 6st 5lbs Harrison.

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

Won by a short head, two lengths second and third, head third and fourth.

Time.—1 min 3-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs 44-8 win; Rs 22 and Rs 31 places.

The race—Meddling, Cherrywood and Arkangelo were best away after a bad start, then Lord Reay, who got badly away was sent right through from last to first, and was followed by Impecunious, Meddling, Arkangelo and Cherrywood. Lord Reay got a lead of two or three lengths, but began coming back two furlongs from home, and a fine struggle was witnessed between Arkangelo, Lithosian and Cherrywood.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs landed on or after 1st July 1913. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur 8st 12lbs ... ... Ferguson 1
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Selim's Kayid 8st 6lbs... ... ... Zammil 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' George V. 9st 12lbs... Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S's Adonis 9st 7lbs Brown 4

Also ran:—Mr. Ali bin Talib's Long Silk 9st 3lbs Pratt; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Red Silk 8st 13lbs Duller; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Anaz 8st 10lbs Abbas; Mr. A. R. Tahar's Burjes 8st 5lbs Hoyt; Mr. Yah Yah Gussoo's Excelsior 8st 5lbs Hazzi; Mr. Gussy's Louvre 8st 2lbs McGlone; Mr. Mahomed Haji's Nawabzada 8st Sampson; Mr. A. D. Jehangir's Faleh Khan 7st 12lbs Purtoo Singh; Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's Timoor 7st 10lbs Abdoola; Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's Jemadar 7st 10lbs Bowley; Messrs. ShaikKassum and S.A Aziz's Guldasta 7st 3lbs Etul; Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Bin Rashid 7st 2lbs Bullock; Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sunbeam 7st Mujeed.

(Winner Trained by Succaram.)

Won by half a length, length second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 40secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 39 win, Rs. 18 Rs. 38 and Rs. 29 places.

The race:—Sunbeam led from Long, Silk and Kayid, and then George V. ran into third place, followed by Burjes. Then Ben Hur came through and led into the straight from George V., Kayid and Adonis. He held the lead, and won apparently easily.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Captains D French and AW Molony's Miss Drake, 8st 5lbs ... Ferguson 1
Mr M Goculdass' Double Chin, 8st 7lbs .. .. Ruiz 2
Mr Welman's North, 6st 10lbs Purtoo Singh 3
Mr R R S's Tartania, 8st 12lbs Brown 4

Also ran:—H H Kour Sahib's Hamara 9st 12lbs, Pratt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Flying Fish 7st 9lbs, Bowley; Mr J C Smith's Mordialloc 7st 6lbs, Sampson; Aga Coochick 'Shah's Devereux 6st 4lbs, Harrison.

(Winner trained by Ferguson.)

Won by a length and a half, two lengths second and third, three quarters third and fourth.

Time. 2 min. 11 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 20-8 win, Rs. 12, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20-8 places.

The race:—Tartania got well out in front at the start from North, Mordialloc and Miss Drake, and when they had gone four furlongs was ten lengths in front. At the five furlongs Miss Drake had gone up second, followed by North and Flying Fish, with Double Chin just behind. Miss Drake caught Tartania before the turn and passed her opposite the stand, and, Double Chin and North coming up with a late run Tartania was beaten out of a place.

THE MANSFIED PLATE.—Rs. 7,000 to the Winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs M wGouldass and P Mathuradass Forfeit 7st 3lbs. Purtoo Singh 1
Mr R R S's Criton 8st 9bs ... Brown
Mr T M Thaideus' Watch Towza 7st 9lbs... ... ... Ferguson 3
Mr M Goculdass' Polish 9st 10lbs Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Mr J C Galstaun's Orepesa 8st 1lb, Bullock; Mr Kelso's Paul Pry 7st 7lbs, Sampson.

(Winner trained by Mahomed.)

Won by a head, one and a half lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 51-8 win; Rs. 21 and Rs. 15-8 places.

The race:—When the tapes went up, Orepesa jumped out followed by Watch Tower. After going a furlong Forfeit went to the front, and the order was Orepesa, Polish, Watch Tower and Criton, with Paul Pry tailed off. Forfeit had got a long lead before they came to the bend, but here Watch Tower and Criton closed up on him, with Polish fourth. Forfeit managed to stick it out in a very punishing finish, and won by a head.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs.—Distance—About 1 1-4 Miles.

Messrs. M Goculdas and P Mathuradass' Nakib, 9st 7lbs.....Ruiz 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Terror, 7st 3lbs McGlone 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook, 8st 11b. .....Pratt 3
Messrs. M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Mexico, 7st 9lbs.....Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Mr R R S's Dhaman, 9st 7lbs Brown; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight, 8st 5lbs Ferguson; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Purity, 8st 3lbs Bowley; Mr A A Mahomed's Beyrut, 7st 12lbs Zammil; Mr Ali bin Talib's Real Gold, 7st 10lbs Harrison; Mr Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer, 7st 9lbs Duller; Mr G K's Valens, 7st 2lbs Purtoo Singh.

(Winner trained by Mahomed.)

Won by a length, head second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—2 mins. 22 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 56-8 win, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 37-8 places.

The race:—Gowahajmer led from Rozelmulook, Beyrut and Real Gold at the start. At the half-mile Beyrut ran second and shortly afterwards Terror came through, and Rozelmulook and Terror were together. Coming into the straight Nakib came at the leaders at the distance post and won a good race by a length.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES—Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr P P Gandhy's Baldwin 7st 6lbs Mujeed 1
Mr R R S's Abdul Malik 10s. 7lbs Brown 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 7st 0lbs Duller 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Master Bull 8st 5lbs ... ... Ferguson 4

Also ran:—Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Baloz 10st 1lb Ruiz; Mr Erach Jijibhoy's Young Majub 8st 10lbs Zammil; Mr Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokarr 8st 4lbs Pratt; Mr Abdulla Faras' Malster 7st 10lbs Purtoo Singh; Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass Galiard 7st 8lbs Hoyt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Bravo 7st 8lbs Bowley; Mr A S Oomer's Chechan 7st 11b Abbas; Mr Ali bin Talib's Lord Roseberry 6st 0lbs Harrison.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali).

Won by a head, two lengths second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 20 2-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 239-8 win, Rs. 41, Rs. 18 and Rs. 47-8 places.

The race:—Chechan led out from Balwin, Lord Rossbery and Bravo. Then Raspberry came through, and Zulphokarr showed up for a moment. At the bend, Baldwin, which had always been lyinghandy, challenged Raspberry, which was then leading, and in a really fine race up the straight won by a head.

Run Off.

Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson ... ... Zammil 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk Brown 2

Totalisator paid Rs. 20-8.

The race:—Harry Johnson led all the way round by a length, and had sufficient in hand at the bend to stall off a determined challenge and won by a neck.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF SIKKIM.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

The funeral and cremation of Sir Thotup Namgyal, K.C.I.E., who died on the 11th instant, took place at Gangtok on Wednesday, the 18th, and was, says the correspondent of the *Statesman*, a most solemn and impressive spectacle. There had been heavy rain all night, and dark thunder clouds surrounded the Palace when, at exactly 8-15 a.m., the booming of guns announced that the funeral cortege had left.

Hundreds of the late Maharaja's subjects stood in silent groups along the Ridge and in the bazar where soldiers were drawn up on either side of the road.

First the procession wound slowly from left to right round the hill upon which the Palace stands, and as it drew nearer the long drawn solemn notes of Gompa trumpets rose and fell in mournful cadence, and were re-echoed by every surrounding Gompa or temple; a strange and sudden silence wrapped the waiting crowd; and then, through a mist of incense we saw the banner-bearer, who headed the procession, slowly advance. Next came the Body-guard of the late Maharaja in their scarlet coats and dark blue and white striped tunics, walking in single file to the measured beat of drums and trumpets, closely followed by a group of banner-bearers holding aloft magnificent banners and emblems of various brilliant colors and designs. After this came a picturesque group of lamas or priests who had come in for the occasion from every part of Sikkim and all were clothed in their religious habits of dark plum, yellow, or red, according to the orders to which they belonged and bearing sacred emblems.

After the lamas were led two horses dedicated to the gods, and covered with trappings of panther skins. These belonged to the late Maharaja and can only be ridden by members of the ruling family of Sikkim.

The members of council and leading State officials came next, and directly preceding the bier were three of the principal lamas of Sikkim.

The bier itself was covered with a rich canopy of bright yellow silk, the color usually worn by the Maharajas and Princes of the country; and an umbrella of the same color was held over it. As the procession neared the end of the Ridge long white scarves, which are a token of respect in this country, were offered by those who wished to pay their last respects to the gentle kindly ruler who had endeared himself during his long reign to all who knew him; and these were placed upon the bier. Once again the long procession moved slowly forward towards the winding Lagyap-road on its way to the cremation hill where two years ago the late Maharani was cremated; and as it passed by, the wonderfully vivid scarlet of the Body-guard, the golden canopy and its surrounding many-colored crowd, made a striking note against a background of green hill sides and distant dark blue snow-capped mountains lightly wreathed in morning mists.

None but his own priests and people followed the late ruler of Sikkim to the isolated lonely spot, four miles distant, which had been prepared for his cremation, and none but these witnessed the last rites and ceremonies. Sikkim Court etiquette required that all members of the ruling family should remain within the Palace, and consequently they did not attend the funeral, and the crowds assembled on the Ridge and in the bazar silently dispersed soon after the procession had passed out of sight.

The extension to February 14 of Crown Prince Alexander of Servia's sojourn in St. Petersburg, which was thought to be of a political character, has inspired rumours in Belgrade of a proposed match between the Crown Prince and the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Czar.

THE BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association took place last night at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, and was a most successful and enjoyable function. There were about sixty gentlemen present, including representatives of all the principal trades firms in Bombay, and a number of guests representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation, the Port Trust, and most of the other public bodies in Bombay. The dinner was an excellent one, and the arrangements generally reflected the greatest credit on the organising ability of Mr. R. D. Hughes, the Secretary to the Association.

Mr. H. G. Clark, Master of the Association, presided, and those present included:—the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr S.M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. D. Murtrie, I.S.O., Mr. H. E. Hart, and Mr. R. E Gregor Pearse.

The following members of the Association were also present:—Messrs. C. B. Robinson, J. Welch, A.S. Knowles, F. H. Simkin, H.G. Hyde, R. E. Clarke, A. S. Smith, A. Pell, J. Fraser, C. W. Richardson, R. K. Gillard, T. V. Asquith, A. F. Smith, F. Gosney, F. W. Hockerday, L. Mongini, W. E. Volles, E. W. Thompson, S. M. Bailey, H. S. Walton, J. H. Avery, P. H. Reed, J.D. Jenkins, Q. Quintaba, E.A. Parker, J. W. Linford, F. Power, T. Wilkinson, F. Mitchell, and Mr. R. D. Hughes (Secretary.)

The Master proposed "The King" which toast was accorded, as usual, musical honours.

Common Interests with the Chamber.

The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong then proposed "The Bombay Presidency Trades Association."

Sir Charles Armstrong said: I rise to propose a toast, which I am sure will appeal to you all, and that is success, prosperity and a long career of usefulness to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. This toast, I think, has fallen to me because the interests of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, over which I have presided for some years, are similar in some respects to those of the Trades Association. They are not identical, but we have a good deal in common and in business matters the Chamber of Commerce is always glad of a different, or perhaps to be more correct, the particular point of view, which the members of this Association as representing special interests are so very well qualified to put forward.

When I came out to Bombay many years ago—nearly thirty as a matter of fact—there were very few Trades Associations in the country, but during the past ten years several have sprung into existence, and amongst them this Association which was formed in the year 1906 and has now a total membership of forty-four, all thoroughly representative of the local trading interests in Bombay. The Association was formed partly for mutual protection—a wise and no doubt very necessary measure—but mainly to promote, consider, watch over and safeguard the interests, general and particular, of the trading community of this city and presidency, and that the work has been carried on on these lines is very evident from the satisfactory reports which have been issued annually which show that when the Association has been consulted by Government, and it has frequently been consulted in business and local matters, the replies have been of a businesslike character, straight and to the point, so much so that I can well believe they have been much appreciated, and that Government has been glad to receive the collective views of such a representative body of thoroughly practical business men. I have already said that the Chamber and the Trades Association have a good deal in common. We are all interested in the development and improvement of Bombay. We are all anxious that the trade of this port should increase, for the more trade that comes to Bombay the greater the wealth of the city, and this is all for the benefit of the members of this Association. During the years I have been in Bombay I have seen many changes and in the last ten the city has very much improved.

Civic Work.

I have always been a great supporter of the City Improvement Trust. It has done, and is still doing, very excellent work and is also setting a very good example which one sees in the much improved type of dwelling house now springing up all over the island, which will be an important factor in the health and sanitation of the city. In the further improvements that are necessary the advice and assistance of Europeans is not only needed but will be welcomed. My good friend, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, is, I believe, always on the look out for young men who will take an interest in civic affairs, and there are I am sure many members of this Association who, from their education, training and business-like habits are fully qualified to take their share in the work of the city. In his very interesting books on Bombay Mr. Wacha has told us what Europeans have done for the city in the past, and what they have done in the past can be done again at the present time and in the future, and as I have already said your advice and help should always be sought in such matters, and will, I am sure be always welcomed. There are other questions in which of course our interests are very similar, *e. g.* banking legislation, the town duties—a thorny and difficult question—which I will not enlarge upon this evening, for I see Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, in dangerous proximity. There are also questions relating to the Postal and Telegraph services, increased port and railway facilities; the new mail contract and so forth, on all of which the views of such a representative body as this Association will undoubtedly be of value. I see amongst the list of those who have already passed the chair some well-known names. Mr. W. W. Procter was the first chairman and he held the office for two years, and here I would just like to say that I think it very advisable, from many points of view, that a good chairman should hold office for more than one year. I see also the names of Mr. Robinson, an old Bombay resident, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Mr. Simkin, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Duncan Fraser, whose tragic death we were all deploring last week. I do not see in the list the name of my old friend, Mr. Lund, but you have a very worthy successor in Mr. H. G. Clark, the present Master, and I think the Association is very fortunate in having such an energetic Secretary as Mr. R. D. Hughes. As for myself I can speak with some authority on public affairs, and I have always found them very interesting. To my great regret my career in Bombay is drawing to a close, and I shall be very sorry indeed to leave India, for all my friends and interests are here. I shall always look upon this city as the place where I spent the best and the most interesting years of my life. I shall always be interested to hear of Bombay and of this Association, which I trust will grow and thrive, and have a career of great usefulness. Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in toasting the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and wishing the members success and prosperity.

The Master's Speech.

Mr. H. G. Clark (the Master) in responding to the toast of "the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association" said he would like on behalf of the Trades' Association to place on record their appreciation of the very valuable help that Sir Charles had always been ready to give them. That gathering marked a new era in the Association's career, for they wished this to be the first of a series of similar functions when they might meet socially heads of departments and other public citizens with whom they came in contact in daily business life.

Among the matters which might now almost be regarded as past history he would only refer to one which marked an epoch in the record of the city's extension, and that was the increased dock accommodation which in the course of the next few weeks would become an accomplished fact. It was quite unnecessary to dilate on the interest this improvement possessed to all the community to which he had the honour to belong. For many years past the limited dock space had very materially interfered with the flow of commerce, but now he hoped, under the new arrangements, the trouble hitherto experienced would vanish. "But one cannot," continued the speaker, "blind one's eyes to the fact that at the rate at which the business of the port is forging ahead, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will not be many years before requirements will necessitate a still further extension of what, with the new addition of the Alexandra Docks, will be one of the most extensive shipping havens in the civilised world. Apart from all other considerations, the opening of the Alexandra Docks by H. E. the Viceroy on the 21st of the coming month must afford us all the greatest gratification, because there is nothing which so undeniably emphasises the city's claim to be the second in the Empire than the growth of shipping which has called for this extra dockage, unless it be the combination of circumstances which has brought into being the Government Committee appointed to deliberate on that most vital of all questions to us, the extension of accommodation for the inhabitants of Bombay."

The Banking Troubles.

During the past year the hammer had been very busy on the Legislative anvil, said Mr. Clark, and although several of the many matters legislated upon may not have greatly affected the interests the Association represents, many of them touch us closely. He thought that they would all agree with him that the efforts being made to restrict the use of the words 'banks' and 'bankers' had a most important bearing on business interests. It seemed to have been a case of coming events casting their shadows before. In fact, the action of Government was almost prophetic, for the exceedingly able minute dealing with the question and the request from Government for the views of the commercial communities throughout the country had scarcely become public property before the banking crisis through which we then had recently been passing had commenced. He trusted that the measures in contemplation by Government would have the effect of preventing a recurrence of what had been one of the most lamentable experience in the annals of this city.

Trading under European Names.

Referring to the vexed question of Indians trading under European names, he said both Government and the commercial communities had given most serious consideration to this matter, and the former, while realising that the evil was present, had expressed their inability to find a solution of the problem. The point was a vital one for the European trading community, and though he was aware that a considerable proportion of Indian traders were fair competitors in every sense of the word, there were some unfortunately, whose line of conduct was not dictated by the same pure motives, and it is for this latter class that the Association considered legislation was necessary.

"This is a matter on which I have bestowed a good deal of thought, and my idea is that all trading firms should be compelled to publish on all matters that bear their name, the names of the partners in the case of a private concern, and in the case of a public company the name of the manager. Further, that this information should be prominently displayed in the business premises, and in the case of a public company this display should include the names of the directors of the company. This, however, would be of no avail were the present regulations which govern the changing of names for a trifling sum and a small amount of personal inconvenience to remain in force. I would suggest that any existing regulation be so altered that any person wishing to change his name may do so, on conforming to the regulations now in force, but shall only be allowed to take a name which is commonly used in his own community.

"Other considerations apart, it must be self-evident to all who give the subject thought that the free use of European names as I have described is tending to materially damage the reputation for rectitude and straightforward honest dealing which the *bona fide* European trader has gained by a century of clean trade and which he regards as his most valuable asset in life."

The Master.

Mr. H. G. Hyde proposed the toast of "The Master," and said that during the ten years Mr. Clark had been in Bombay he had followed in the footsteps of his partner, their esteemed friend Mr. Lund, and had amongst other things associated himself with the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Master briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. C. B. Robinson submitted "Our Guests." He said it had been decided, following the example of Calcutta and Madras, to have an annual dinner, which would give them all an opportunity of meeting their new Master, and also of meeting the heads of all the departments of public life in the city. Speaking of the impending departure of Sir Charles Armstrong, he said that departure would leave a gap which would be very difficult to fill.

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Sprott, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

A convivial half hour followed, and when the gathering broke up Mr. Huges, the Secretary, was congratulated all round on the excellence of the arrangements he had made.

AMONG THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

PEOPLE WITH A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOUR.

Some remarkable facts about the life of the Australian natives were told in a lecture to the members of the Royal Anthropological Institute in Burlington-gardens by Professor Baldwin Spencer, who has just returned from a year's sojourn among those people. Often their dress consists of only a piece of string, they do not shave, but pull out clumps of hair and throw them away, and, added to these characteristics, they have a keen sense of humour and a contempt for the white man's morality.

Inter-Tribal Fights.

The tribes in the interior are the most primitive of mankind. They are pure nomads, living from hand to mouth. They are without any idea of laying up stores, and live entirely on what they kill or on wild vegetables. They wear practically no clothes except a string round the waist, and they are not to any great extent fighters. "Occasionally," said the lecturer, "they may have inter-tribal fights, and I once saw a combat between two tribes, in which the force engaged was about 1,500 men armed with spears, but as a rule the native prefers to sneak up behind his enemy and kill him that way."

Their ability to track animals is marvellous, and little children are taught by their mothers the different footmarks of beasts almost before they can walk. The mother makes marks with her fingers in the sand, and the child has to find out what animal is represented, and whether it is coming or going. The men are able to look at the hole burrowed by a lizard and tell at once from the tracks whether the lizard has lately been there, and whether it has gone in or come out. They lift a handful of earth and smell the track and give an accurate estimate of when the animal has been last there.

Complicated Marriage System.

Tribes are divided into halves by a class system, and inter-marrying of these halves is forbidden. Added to this is the totem system, every man having a particular totem. "The fundamental idea," said the Professor, "is that away in the beginning of time the ancestors of the people were the children of some animal or force, and each man belong to his own totem. A man who was a kangaroo, for instance, must marry into a family with a particular totem, and there are further divisions at this point that make it impossible for a particular branch of 'kangaroo' native to marry any but a particular branch of another totem family. The result is very complicated, and theoretically a woman may be the wife of every member of a branch of the tribe. In spite of this, however, monogamy mostly prevails among them, and they abhor the civilised idea of families intermarrying without rules. They believe that the whites are very low in the moral scale."

A Sense of Humour.

One old man whom the explorer met had a marvellous memory and could give the names of individuals and tribes and the marriages and totems for more than 120 years. "I tested him at other times," said Professor Spencer, "and found that he was correct."

The aborigines have a remarkably developed sense of humour. If one of their number falls over a log while walking the others will roar with laughter, and if others have not seen it the individual who fell has to repeat the performance so that everybody may laugh. The fashions in hair-dressing vary among the tribes. In some the men have long beards, but in others they have no beards at all. There is no such thing as shaving, though their foreheads and chins may be free from "growth." The native simply tugs handfuls out and throws it away.

"But they did not feel pain as we do," said Professor Spencer, "for I have seen them willingly cut themselves badly with knives during their secret ceremonies, and not mind much about it.

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IMPROVING BOMBAY.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

EXPERIMENTAL WORKS.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, last night, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, made some interesting announcements.

One or two of the previous speakers had referred to dust as the eternal nuisance in Bombay, and Mr. Clayton, in his speech said that the dust nuisance was always with them. He did not know, he went on to say, whether it would ever entirely disappear, but it would certainly be diminished. On that great day, towards the end of next year, when the duplication of the Tansa main was completed, Bombay would receive about one-third more water than it was getting now, and they hoped that then there would be more water to spare for watering the roads.

An Agreeable Solution.

But with this question of preventing dust, Mr. Clayton went on to say, was also bound up the question of tarring the roads. "If we tar our roads, we diminish the dust, and everybody's horses fall down" said Mr. Clayton jocularly, "and you will realise that the difficulty is only to be met by experiment, and that experiment is going on every day. I think we have arrived at a solution that will be agreeable not only to the house-owner but to the person whose house is in close proximity to the road. Of course, I need hardly tell you that it will take some time before these improvements can be introduced.

Mr. Clayton went on to refer to the question of lights, which, he said, was a burning question. "Although we seem to sit aloft and not to take any trouble about the affairs of ordinary mortals," he said, "we are proposing now to introduce certain experimental forms of high-power electric lighting and high-power gas. It would be unsafe for us to introduce these on a large scale now, but within the next six months I think it is safe to promise that there will be one or two roads lighted as well as the Companies concerned can do, regardless of cost, and having discovered which is the best and most efficient form of lighting we propose to adopt that form in the places where it is required.

"These things," Mr. Clayton went on "take time, and I cannot see any hope of introducing better lighting until these experiments have been completed. I admit frankly and freely that the lighting of Bombay is not as it should be, as everybody who drives round the city at night must see, and all I can say is that the Bombay Executive is doing its best to improve matters." (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Sprott, in his reply to the toast of the visitors at the same function, referring to the new docks scheme said that although the Alexandra Dock would be opened shortly, there was still a great deal to be done before more than a small portion of the new docks would be ready. Still, they would have a certain number of berths ready immediately, and hoped the accommodation they would have then would afford a certain relief to trade.

TRADE REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

LESS TALK OF EUROPEAN WAR.

There are signs here, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, of the beginning of a revival of trade, which was extremely bad all last year, and a better tone undoubtedly prevails in the commercial world. A very significant circumstance is the fact that the Bank of France, which has been holding its bullion for some eighteen months, has once more begun to issue gold more or less freely. The notices which faced one on entering a bank, "There is no gold," have all disappeared. Many people think that the action of the Bank of France in withholding gold did much to intensify the commercial crisis, and it is certain that the notices just mentioned were not calculated to restore public confidence. At one moment last year it was rumoured that the Bank of France was about to put into circulation some of the 20f. notes which it always holds in readiness in case of war; but this step, which would have caused great alarm, was not taken, and perhaps was never contemplated. Apart from its commercial consequences, the restoration of gold to circulation is welcomed by the general public, as anyone who has received the change of 50f. note in 5f. pieces will easily understand.

The fact that trade was bad during the whole period of the Barthou Ministry, and shows signs of reviving under a Government whose financial policy is declared by its opponents to be a menace to trade and commerce, may be merely a coincidence, for the causes of good or bad trade are complicated and sometimes obscure, but it is certain that, if the contrary had been the case, the opponents of the present Government would not have admitted for a moment the hypothesis of coincidence. And the political factor cannot be entirely eliminated in the present case. It is impossible that trade and commerce can prosper when the government of a country is in the hands of a militarist party, which creates war scares in order to obtain votes for enormous expenditure on armaments and military preparation. The change of Government in France has undoubtedly been followed by a feeling of greater security; it is even surprising how quickly the talk about the possibility of war, which was so common a few months ago, has subsided. The injurious effects of the huge military expenditure, which is the legacy of the Barthou Ministry, must be felt for a long time to come, but at last people are beginning to recognise that the need of it was grossly exaggerated. And if, as may be hoped, the improvement in trade continues and increases, it will be difficult to persuade the country that the proposed taxes on income and capital are so disastrous as the *Temps* and other organs of the wealthy classes make them out tobe.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

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Any person or persons found on or after 1st April, 1914, selling or importing milk without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license so granted, will be liable, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 100 and on a second conviction to a daily penalty which might extend to Rs. 5.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
[Thursday, 26th Feb., 1914.

INDIAN JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

In accepting the motion, submitted to the Council by the Hon. Mr. Rayaningar for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the administration of jails in India, the Government of India have proved again that they do not reject the proposals made by non-official members for the mere sake of doing so. At the same time, it need not be supposed that the allegations made by several of the members who participated in what was, on the whole, an interesting discussion have been admitted. Some of the allegations were too sweeping, and others were too general in character to be convincing, and obviously should not have been made unless those responsible for them were prepared to be more definite. At the same time the speech of the mover was moderate. Mr. Rayaningar was not far from the truth, for example, when he said that "destitution, idleness, intemperance, fanaticism, and a host of other circumstances, due either to the social habits of the people, or economic causes," all contribute to the problems connected with criminology; and few will disagree with his contention that it is not within the functions of the superintendent of a prison to advise Government regarding their bearing on administrative questions. Sir Reginald Craddock dealt with the points raised in a sympathetic manner, and, so far from denying the statement that there was scope for an inquiry, he said Government considered that the time was ripe for a further review of the penal system and for one more examination into the methods which promise most success; and he added that Government thought this could probably be done by a Commission on which Indian official opinion should have a place. At the same time, the Home Member pointed out that great difficulties beset the way. They had to devise separate treatment for the hardened criminal, and for the man who though he had offended against the law in a moment of passion or sudden temptation, was still left with self-respect. They had to aim at providing a probation during which the prisoner who appeared desirous of reform might have the chance of proving his sincerity under conditions which would remove him from further contamination. This seems to sum up the policy of the Government of India with regard to the criminal. That it is a humane and enlightened policy there can be no gainsaying, and if, when it matures, it has the effect of removing the terrible handicap which the released prisoner now has to contend with, the handicap of almost perpetual stigma, a cruel defect in the present system will have been removed, and many men who are re-convicted only because they had fallen once will be saved. It would be unjust not to state, however, that, in the last few years, many improvements, some of considerable magnitude, have been effected in Indian jail conditions. Sanitation and hygiene are among the matters that have received earnest consideration, and the death-rate in prisons and the general state of health of the convicts testify to the intelligent care devoted to them. The mover of the resolution did not hesitate to admit that the internal arrangements in jails had been dealt with successfully; and whatever may be said to the contrary, the efficiency of management has reached a high standard. There may be points regarding which Government and the public differ—the question of the employment of jail labour on productive industries is an example; but, generally speaking, the jails are carefully administered and with due regard to the interests of their inmates. It may be hoped, therefore, that any Commission that may be appointed will not cover ground that may be left untouched with safety. That would be to waste time, and to incur the risk of disturbing arrangements that are not defective. A Commission would find ample scope in matters appertaining to the causes, to quote the Hon. Mr. Rayaningar, that contribute to criminality, to the question of juvenile offenders, which exercises the public mind so much just now, and also to the broader and infinitely more perplexing question of the adult first offender. It would certainly seem that the consideration of such matters as these might lead to what is as desirable even as perfect jail administration, namely, a permanent reduction in the criminal population of the country, and, needless to say, if that result could be achieved many of the problems, which, hitherto, have resisted all attempts made to solve them, would disappear altogether. We are so much to the good in this matter, that a healthy public opinion is in existence which, coupled with the fact that active non-official agencies, seeking to alleviate some conditions and to reform others, are already at work with the full sympathy of the Government of India, should open a new range of possibilities.

PROTECTION OF THE MILK SUPPLY. The actual enforcement of regulations for the protection of the milk supply of Bombay seems at last to be within sight. A majority of the members of the Corporation for a long time resisted Dr. Turner's efforts to turn them to a practical view of this vital question, but the Health Officer appears to have succeeded at last, and he deserves the gratitude of the city for the persistence and ability with which he has urged the importance of this reform. Some two or three months ago the Corporation agreed that there should be inspection of milk and milk-shops and milch-cattle stables, and yesterday the Standing Committee recommended for adoption by the Corporation certain measures which the Commissioner had submitted for that purpose. The appointment of an inspecting staff is provided for, at a cost, for the first year, of Rs. 6,000 per annum. This would be a small price to pay for a pure milk supply, but it is expected, according to the Commissioner's scheme, that before very long the cost of the extra staff will be equalled by the collection of special fees. The inspecting staff will have to visit 688 milk-shops, but their most arduous and difficult task will be the supervision of the numerous hawkers of milk and importers of milk from districts outside the island. Experience in the past has shown that while milk as it leaves a shop may be in a pure condition, it is frequently adulterated by the hawker or distributor before it reaches the consumer. Often too the adulteration is performed with very foul water, as the means of obtaining water from the municipal supply are usually in public places and are, therefore, avoided by the offender. The only manner in which such practices can be checked is by constant vigilance at the railway stations and in the streets, and probably a large number of prosecutions will be required to produce a perceptible effect.

THE COST OF THE NEW CAPITAL. In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Charles Roberts, in reply to a question, stated that according to the estimates of the engineers and architects, which the Government of India are now examining, the outlay on all the Government buildings at Delhi will amount to £2,800,000. It is obvious that if anything approaching the great scheme formulated by the Town Planning Committee is attempted, a much larger sum than this will be required. The actual erection of the buildings is only a portion of the scheme, and it seems highly desirable that some more definite statement should be forthcoming respecting the total outlay that is likely to be incurred. The original estimate of the Government of India was £4,000,000 for the whole project, but the statement that nearly £3,000,000 is to be expended on buildings alone lends strong support to the assertion that the Government's figures will be greatly exceeded. Money could be usefully expended in so many directions in India at the present juncture that the anxiety which prevails regarding the cost of the New Delhi is quite explicable. So far as can be gathered, the Government of India appear to have no desire to throw light on this most important question.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. M. de P. Webb takes a pessimistic view of the report of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission. In an interview which has just been published he states that he fully expects that some "newspapers will at once announce that my absurd theories have been disposed of once and for all, and that I have been completely flattened out and extinguished." Mr. Webb is not always remarkable for his perspicacity, but this statement constitutes a highly intelligent anticipation of events.

There is no country, not even India, where the evil-doer has a longer run for his money before paying the penalty of his crime than the United States. The system of procedure in the courts is elastic, providing the person concerned is well supplied with funds. The Thaw case was a scandalous example and now Police-Lieutenant Becker, who was convicted of murdering a gambler in July 1912, and whose trial revealed a terrible state of corruption in the New York Police, is to have his case tried over again. This is surprising, in view of the revelations made during the trial in 1912.

The members of the local branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League heard at their annual meeting a stimulating address from their chairman, in which the youth of the community were urged to take a broader view of their duty and prospects in life. Mr. Payne regretted that so many young men did not look beyond the railways for employment, and that they did not take advantage of opportunities for technical education. This is a well-grounded complaint. The average Angln-Indian youth, having passed the fifth or sixth standard, immediately goes to a railway as a ticket collector, a fireman's helper, or beginner in the workshops at a wage of about Rs. 40 a month. Many families are poor and the Rs. 40 which the boy can earn is a weighty consideration. At the same time if parents and boys would only bestir themselves an opportunity could be found for many lads to gain a better station in life, and thus help to raise the status of their community.

If only for their perseverance after failure the Committee of the British Olympic Council may possibly be regarded as deserving of support in their appeal for £40,000 in order that Great Britain may be adequately represented at the Olympic Games in Berlin. It will be recalled that the General Fund Committee appealed in the first place for £100,000 and resigned after the responses had come slowly and inadequately, only £11,000 having been collected. That failure was due partly to the objection raised against so large an amount being asked for, and to the professional element, the expenditure of so much money introduced, and partly also to the many appeals on the public's generosity which had been made about the time the Olympic Committee put forward their project. Since the resignation of the Committee a number of smaller funds have been started to further the appeal, and it remains to be seen whether the attempt to raise the smaller sum will be successful.

There has been an impression in India that the people who conduct the Spanish prisoner frauds, and who for some time have been very busily despatching letters to the East, have been regarded with an indulgent eye by the Spanish police. The Vice-Consul for Spain in Calcutta writes to a contemporary protesting against this view, and excuses the failure of the police to locate the culprits on the ground that "in all the correspondence produced to this Consulate. . . . there is not the slightest clue to be detected." The Vice-Consul continues, "I have examined lots of letters of the so-called Portuguese refugee and judging by the handwriting, and the conception of the correspondence, either in Spanish or English, my earnest opinion is that all this affair smells strongly foreign to Spain." Seeing, however, that letters are available giving addresses at which communications will be received on behalf of the "prisoner," the Spanish police cannot be altogether helpless in the matter.

The local authorities in Calcutta are able to anticipate epidemics of small-pox with almost uncanny certainty, because the modern history of the city makes it clear that the disease becomes epidemic in every fifth year. It was the late Dr. Nield Cook, a former Health Officer, who first grappled seriously with the problem, introduced modern methods of vaccination and systematised the supply of lymph. His system has since been elaborated, and the latest development of preventive work in Calcutta was the opening of vaccination bureaus where Municipal officers operated on all who presented themselves, free of charge for a month. Up to the present the number of vaccinations average 10,000 monthly, but "the main obstacle which the Health Department has to overcome is the superstition of orthodox Hindus, who are strongly averse to vaccination." Since compulsion evidently cannot be applied, the Department has under consideration the provision of certain antiseptics, the progress of which as a substitute for an operation which has abundantly proved its value as a preventive of desease, under the severest tests, will be watched with interest.

AN ANCIENT EASTERN INSTITUTION.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARY AND ITS METHODS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has given notice of his intention to move a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider and draft a Bill for preventing professional beggary, and particularly for stopping minor boys and girls from being turned into beggars and mendicants by parents and guardians. Begging is an institution peculiar to the East. It is ancient, almost sacred, and is deep-rooted in the soil. It appeals powerfully to the Oriental, and well it might; for it concerns his very soul and his religion. Almsgiving may add to his worldly goods and it would certainly be registered to his credit by the Recording Angel. One beggar stirs up the benevolence of the passer-by with appeals such as these: "May the copper you bestow upon me be repaid unto you in so much gold." "Ye, beloved of God, give unto this poor mendicant." The Oriental scarcely discriminates in the giving of alms. Nay, vagrants and idlers, especially those in the odour of sanctity, manage to live very well. The customary form of charity with the rich Hindu or Mussalman is to provide large sums of money for feeding the poor. There are several places in this city, where daily, or at stated intervals, you may behold crowds of importunate beggars struggling for the copper or grain distributed among them. These charities, known as *Sadavarts*, have been established for all time, and they go to the support of the worthless many, along with the deserving few. As contributing to the encouragement of dependence and idleness, these institutions are, to say the least, of doubtful utility, and the enlightened section of Indians has been inquiring whether such charities may not be diverted, with the aid of the State, to a better purpose.

INDISCRIMINATE ALMS-GIVING.

There are about two million vagrants and beggars, according to the last Census, in India, and over three million persons are dependent on these "workers", as the grim humour of the report styles them. So one person in sixty is either a professional mendicant or dependent upon his earnings. What a waste is this of the country's resources! And what a waste of the energy which might, otherwise, have perforce been remunerative! Even after eliminating those whose physical afflictions have incapacitated them altogether for work, there still remains a frightful majority who live on misapplied charity. Begging is a paying business in the land. It is so easy to trade upon the credulity and compassion of the multitude that many impostures and abuses subsist behind the veil of misery and indigence. We hear of children deliberately maimed or blinded, in order to qualify them for the profession. You will see sometimes a heifer, carried in a cart, with an extra leg shown as protruding from the shoulder. The animal is displayed as a freak of nature, and being held by the masses on this account, as possessing some divine attribute, they believe they can best propitiate the Unseen Powers by giving alms on its behalf to the showman. It is reported that the freak is artfully manufactured by the practice of diabolic cruelty. The leg of a heifer is cut asunder, and it is grafted on to the shoulder of the other animal by first cutting open the skin. We have a whole host of proud, and sturdy and impudent beggars. These traits are most marked in Sadhus and Fakirs and other 'holy' mendicants. They are not only tolerated, but appeased by the commonalty, lest their curses might blast the home of the man who has thoughtlessly provoked their ire.

STATE INTERVENTION.

The begging nuisance in the town is appalling. Those who live outside the native zone can have no idea of it. It contributes to the volume and variety of noises from which some of us suffer, day and night. Bombay is the El Dorado of beggars and vagrants. The quarters infested by them are no place for the nervous, sensitive man to live in. But, happily the lower orders of natives are not troubled with "nerves," and they do not mind these noises. Nay, they themselves contribute mightily to their volume by lusty demonstrations, vocal and instrumental, on festive occasions. The educated classes would be glad to be rid of the evil. At all events they would welcome any measure that might abate the nuisance. Many of us would sympathise with the Hon. Mr. Shafi, and wish for a legislative interdict against vagrants and idlers. Surely there ought to be some legislative enactment empowering the police to clear the street of able-bodied men, women and children pestering the wayfarer for alms. They are everywhere, and occupy every coign of vantage. At every stopping station of the tram, they congregate, assailing the passengers with their whining appeals. Children especially should be rescued from the life to which they are consigned by their parents or guardians, and these latter should be punished in case of default. The children should be sent, as far as possible, to school; or, if they are old enough, they, as well as the elders, should be made to work. They will all be driven to work, if they are not permitted to pick up a living as beggars. With the development of industries in India, we have been suffering already from scarcity of labour; but if this huge army of the unemployed were compelled to earn their living, the situation would be much relieved. It seems to be somewhat of an anomaly to talk, on the one hand, of half-starved millions, and on the other, of industries partially starved for want of sufficient labour. I quite see that drastic and decided action cannot be taken by Government against begging, in the absence of a Poor Law, and a Poor Law in India, if it were otherwise possible, would be most repugnant to the sense of the people. There is, again, the difficulty of bringing mendicants who have adopted the garb of sanctity under the operation of a punitive measure, and the State will never interfere with anything that has the semblance of religious sanction. If a measure were adopted for the prevention of able-bodied vagrants and idlers from begging, its indirect effect will be a rise in the number of Sadhus and Fakirs, because many would then be tempted to masquerade in the guise of holy mendicants, so that the law might not touch them.

THE MAHRATHA BRAHMAN.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji has published an animated defence of the Mahratha Brahman in the pages of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He is grieved that accusations of disloyalty have been made against Brahmans "by officials holding high positions in India." He admits that most of the political crimes in India have been perpetrated by Brahmans, but he would not asperse an entire class for the misdeeds of a few of its members. The offenders are mostly Brahmans, because they are the most intellectual community in India, and therefore it is only to be expected that they should furnish in a preponderating majority, specimens of diseased and morbid intellect. This was the argument urged on their behalf by an Indian correspondent in the *Times* two years ago, and the Chief of Ichalkaranji endorses the view. I have no doubt it would be unfair to ascribe disloyalty to Brahmans as a class. The public services have been chiefly manned by them, and they have produced some eminent public servants who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and devotion. On the supposition that the present unrest is more of an economic than a political nature, the Chief asks the Government of India, as a remedy for this evil, "to give good opportunities to the Brahman class to enter into agricultural, commercial, industrial and scientific pursuits. Now that the usual avenues of employment are becoming scarce and congested, this class is prepared to take up other avocations, if only proper facilities are held out to them." If there is one community in India which is in no need of special favours, or concessions, it is the Brahman community. I think that, like the Parsis, they hold themselves as too advanced and too well-placed to ask, like the backward peoples, for particular indulgence. The method by which the Chief proposes to allay unrest would, moreover, be tantamount to putting a premium on discontent. The Brahmans are perfectly able to take care of themselves, and they are not at all likely to support any appeal for special favours, because they have consistently objected to such appeals, when made by other communities, chiefly because in their opinion they are opposed to the ideal of national solidarity at which their leaders of the Congress have been zealously aiming. As another means for their progress and welfare, the Chief advises the Brahmans to hold an annual conference of their own. I am not so enamoured of some of these popular palavers as certain sections of my countrymen. But one more conference will not matter much.

DION.

IDEALS IN DIPLOMACY.

Mr. H. Wickham Steed read a paper on "The Foundations of Diplomacy" at the Royal Institution recently in the course of which he said that if a nation was to play the part of a living, driving force in the world of diplomacy it must have a national ideal associated with the higher interests of the community at large. One returning to England, after an absence of more than 21 years, spent chiefly among the highly-organised States of the Continent, he had been struck by nothing so much as by the ignorance, insularity, and sleepy carelessness of the British nation. We seemed to have no positive purpose, no ideal. It was difficult to conceive a single issue that would unite all classes of the community as one man in timely and set resolve to see its purpose realised. In diplomacy a policy of interests had largely replaced what was formerly a policy of ideals, and this tendency would, unless checked, reduce foreign affairs to a level little higher than that of banking and statesmen to the position of concession hunters. Indeed, hardly one of the nations was conscious of any cause, save that or self-defence, for which it would employ its armaments with the vigour, the spirit of organised self-sacrifice, the pertinacious courage which alone could make their employment thoroughly effective. Nations conduct their intercourse with timorous suspicious hearts, encased in iron and bristling with the means of murder.

The bewilderment of the British public mind was recognised and reckoned upon abroad. In those of our Embassies and Legations that were presided over by diplomatists—and there were still such—whose main solicitude was the welfare of their country, its greatness and moral prestige, the exclamation might often be heard, "If one only knew what the people at Home care about!" Whereas a Russian, French, or a German diplomatist would often go ahead at the risk of "breaking his neck" in order to make his country "tell," a British diplomatist was handicapped by the feeling that people and Government would think more of him if he devoted his attention rather to commercial and financial matters than to the greater issue of national influence. It was his profound conviction that no shrewd calculation of interests, no canny avoidance of moral responsibilities, availed to replace a sane ideal in the management of foreign affairs; and that if our nation was to come safely through the trials that might be in store for it, the people must again be taught a high ideal, such as would inspire them with the knowledge of what was just and right and the determination to do it because it was just and right.

MR. BIRRELL'S EPIGRAMS.

Mr. Birrell, at the annual banquet of the Bristol Newspaper Press Fund, said that he declined to make any distinction between literature and journalism. "A journalist, writes Shakespeare, cannot do any more (Laughter.) Whether he has written what is called literature means whether he has written something that a week hence will give anyone the slightest pleasure. A description of a cricket match may be as immortal as a poem by Theocritus; an account of a prize fight may last for ever if you know how to do it; a review of a book may be much better literature than the book itself. (Laughter.) You may find literature in the columns of a country newspaper, but I don't advise any young man to spend his life looking for it."

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN SUBJECT EXECUTED.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MISSING.

VILLA REFUSES TO GIVE UP MR. BENTON'S BODY.

LAREDO, (Texas), Feb. 25.

The Federal commander at Piedras Negras has ordered the release of an American, named Vergara, as the result of representations by the American authorities, but it was impossible to carry out the order as Vergara had been hanged in the morning. After he had been captured, Vergara had complained that his horses had been stolen by the Federals.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MISSING.

EL PASO, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lawrence, one of the Englishmen who went to search for the late Mr. Benton, has been found in California. It is believed that his companion, Mr. Curtis, is also safe in the United States.

There is no trace of Mr. Compton, another Englishman, for whom the American authorities are also looking.

VILLA REFUSES TO DELIVER UP BENTON'S BODY.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

General Villa has refused to deliver up the late Mr. Benton's body out of respect for the dead. He says that he will not allow the sacrilege involved in its removal.

The United States Consul at Chihuahua reports that General Villa is prepared to allow the relatives of the deceased and American representatives to visit the cemetery to view the body, but that he insists that it must be re-interred. The visit could be arranged at midnight.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Foreigners in Mexico City continue to perfect their plans for their protection. British, Germans and Japanese all have men there. The Japanese are described simply as persons engaged in business.—Reuter.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

PREMIER STILL REFUSES TO DISCLOSE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 24

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Falle moved that it was imperative in the interests of public peace that the Premier should submit proposals for the alteration of the Home Rule Bill without delay.

Mr. Asquith said the Government had not changed their opinion in the slightest. The Bill was sound and statesmanlike and provided security for the minority. There was no indication that the electorate was adverse to the Bill and no reason to supplicate for a truce; still less to hoist the white flag.

The Government were not abandoning their proposals regarding the Bill or yielding to the menace of physical force. The Bill would pass its second reading after the end of the financial year before Easter. The Government would explain their proposals then. They were not going to be brow-beaten into a course which would not promote but would embarrass the prospects of basing Irish self-government on good-will.

Mr. Bonar Law said Mr. Asquith was still drifting and trifling with his duty. The Unionists would use every means to prevent the Government from committing a great crime. The Government could go to the country or exclude Ulster. Ulster would regard any other proposal as a declaration of war.

Mr. Asquith thus held in his hands the issue of peace or war. The sooner the decision was known the better.

The motion was defeated by 311 votes to 238—Reuter.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

SIGNATURE OF THE REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Finance Commission's report was signed to-day.

Reuter learns that the statements appearing in the Indian Press that the absence of several members from the meetings of the Commission has detracted from or interfered with the value of the report are altogether unfounded.

Sir Ernest Cable, who was said to have left for India, at the end of December, has been in England throughout the sittings and is still here. The only member, who was not present at meetings at which important questions were settled, was Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon, who has been kept closely in touch with the progress of the discussions and has contributed in important ways to the form and matter of the Commission's recommendations.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SCANDALS.

BECKER GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.

The New York State Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to the ex-lieutenant of police, Becker, who was convicted of murdering a gamester named Rosenthal in July, 1912.

The convictions of the four gunmen, who were the actual perpetrators of the crime are confirmed.—Reuter.

BUTCHERS' STIKE ENDED.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.

The [illegible] have accepted the masters' offer and the trouble in the industry is ended.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESS.

A "FARCICAL" ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The heading "They didn't want to do it" typifies the spirit in which the arrival of the deportees is treated by the Press which published columns of humorous description of what the Liberal organ, the *Daily Chronicle*, calls farce.

In an editorial article the *Daily Chronicle* says that the rush of the leading members of the Labour party in undisguised rivalry to secure the lions was not very dignified. The heroics of the deportees and their ultimate climbing down, says the journal, would make anybody laugh.

The *Daily Express* says:—"Hero-worship, which was intended to curdle the blood and excite the passion, has been dissolved into laughter."

The *Daily Graphic* declares that the deportees have not improved their reputation by yesterday's childish comedy, but that nevertheless the serious issues raised by the deportations must not be lost sight of.

The *Morning Post* says:—"We should be glad to join in the universal mirth if we could only see the joke. We are old-fashioned enough to believe that British subjects are entitled to trial before punishment. Protest is vain."

Mr. Poutsma, in the course of an interview, declared that he was arrested and deported because he would have won General Smut's seat in Pretoria at the next election.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The deportees were cheered on boarding the train for London. They arrived at Cannon Street station by special train, avoiding pressmen and photographers.—Reuter.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, from Colonel Yate, Sir Edward Grey said that there was no reason to believe that the Persian Government would not readily admit the claim for prolongation of the option concerning the Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway, surveys of which had been delayed by the disturbances in Luristan.

In reply to Mr. Morrell, Sir Edward Grey declared that, according to the latest information, Russian troops in Northern Persia numbered 14,200 showing a reduction of 3,300 since July 8th last year. Orders had also been issued for the withdrawal of the bulk of the troops from Kazvin.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE FOR AND AGAINST THE £3 TAX.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24.

Before the Commission to inquire into the Indian question to-day, Mr. Meyler, Member of the Assembly, and Senators Churchill, Winter and Johnstone, gave evidence in connection with the £3 tax.

Mr. Meyler and Mr. Churchill favoured the repeal of the tax, but Senators Winter and Johnstone desired its retention.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

TEST MOBILISATION INSTEAD OF MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill announced that it had been decided to substitute this year a test mobilisation of the Third Fleet instead of grand manœuvres.—Reuter.

THE "NON-MILITANTS"

PROMINENT PEOPLE ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The non-militant Suffragists, having been persistently refused an interview by Mr. Asquith on the subject of forcible feeding, went to Downing St. yesterday evening, and then held a demonstration in Parliament Square. They were dispersed by the police after serious scuffles had taken place.

Six persons were arrested, including Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. Henry Nevinson and Mrs. D. A. Thomas, wife of the Cardiff coal magnate.—Reuter.

A TREMENDOUS GALE.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 25

The tremendous gale continues, and liners are arriving late.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Feb. 25.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia to-day shipped £400,000 gold for India.—Reuter.

THE BURMA UNIVERSITY PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to Sir John Jardine in the House of Commons, said that the Government of Burma's university scheme was now being discussed between that Government and the Government of India.—Reuter.

THE PRESS ACT.

APPEALS AGAINST FORFEITURE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morrell asked questions with reference to the right of appeal to the civil courts under the Press Act and quoted the Chief Justice of Bengal as saying that the task imposed on the applicant to the courts, who must show that his pamphlet did not contain words falling within all the comprehensive provisions of the Act, was almost a hopeless one.

Mr. Roberts said that Mr. Morrell was extending to all action taken under the Act certain remarks regarding action taken under Section 12. Lord Crewe, after careful consideration of the recent debate in the Viceroy's Council, held that the powers of appeal provided by the Act might suffice to supply a remedy against the arbitrary administration of the Act.

THE "ZEMINDAR" CASE.

Mr. Morrell asked whether Lord Crewe would direct further inquiry into the forfeiture of the Lahore daily paper, the *Zemindar*.

Mr. Roberts replied that Lord Crewe had seen the articles which had led to the forfeiture of the paper. The editor was entitled to appeal to the High Court. Lord Crewe would await the result of any such action before considering the matter further.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA MURDER.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED AT THE SESSIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At the High Court Sessions to-day the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury took up the Calcutta Police murder case in which Nirmal Kanta Roy, a young student, stands charged with the murder and abetment of murder of Inspector Ghose of the C. I. D. at Sova Bazar Street and also of a boy named Ananta.

Mr B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, with Mr. E. P. Ghose, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Norton, C. R Das and J. N. Roy represented the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

At the suggestion of the Standing Counsel the first charge was altered to the effect that the accused on January 19 last, in conjunction with another person in furtherence of a common intention caused the death of the inspector. Counsel also added another charge of abetment of murder.

Counsel said that on January 19 Nripendra Nath Ghose, was proceeding in a tram-car from south to north along Chitpur-road. He got down at the junction of Upper Chitpur-road and Grey street. A constable in plain clothes accompanying Nripendra heard the report of a gun and turning round he saw two Bengalee youths firing at Nripendra. After firing four times they ran towards the south pursued by some policemen and other people. Whilst the accused was being pursued a man named Ganga Teli attempted to catch the accused. The accused then fired at Teli. The bullet did not hit him, but struck a boy named Ananta who fell down and subsequently died the same night. The accused was further chased and eventually arrested, and the pistol was snatched from his hand. Nripendra died on the spot. From Ananta's body two fragments of a bullet, and from Nripendra's body two bullets were extracted.

Constable Rodharam Singh, who was on duty at the scene of the occurrence, and who chased the accused, cross-examined by Mr. Norton said the companion of the accused who disappeared fired at the Inspector.

SULTAN SINGH'S CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 25.

An application was made to-day before Major Beadon, District Magistrate, by Babu Piare Lal and Moti Sagar, pleaders, for the admission to bail of Sultan Singh, an accused, the adopted son of Amir Chand, who was arrested with others on the 19th instant.

Major Beadon pointed out that the warrant was issued under section 120A, Indian Penal Code, and that he did not know if he had jurisdiction to try the case which may be sent to the Calcutta High Court.

SEARCH AT ALLAHABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Newby and Inglis, of the Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, made a search yesterday in the house of Mr. Jogendranath Chaudhuri, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, under a warrant signed by the District Magistrate of Allahabad. Nothing incriminating was found. All correspondence was thoroughly examined.

ANOTHER ARREST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

In connection with the house searches, Bhai Balmokand of Karyala, in the Jhelum district, has been brought to Lahore under arrest from Jodhpur. It is understood that he is the tutor to the sons of the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Idar.

ASSOCIATE OF SEDITIONISTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At the Calcutta Police Court, Rabindra Nath Sen Gupta was bound over for having been associated with persons convicted in the Barisal and Raja Bazar sedition cases.

SOMALILAND.

COLONIAL OFFICE ATTACKED.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, during the debate on the supplementary estimates for Somaliland, Mr. James Parker criticised the withdrawal of troops from the interior. He admitted that Mr. Corfield had exceeded his instructions, but he denounced the despatch of Mr. Harcourt's "ungenerous, cold-blooded and unhappy minute" to the Commissioner with regard to Mr. Corfield before the whole facts were known.

Mr. Harcourt warmly defended his despatch and said it was impossible to withhold censure in justice to other gallant and efficient men. He denied that Mr Corfield had any discretionary powers whatever. He explained that the object of the Camel Corps was to maintain order among the Friendlies and not to protect them.

DERVISH ACTIVITIES.

As regards the present position, he said, a small Dervish outpost was cutting off the Friendlies from the Ain Valley, which was essential for grazing in the dry season.

The Friendlies required moral and material support to prevent them from making terms with the Mullah. The occupation of the interior was not desirable and an expedition would be a costly folly. We intended simply to occupy Burao as a base for the Camel Corps which would enable the Friendlies to graze in the Ain Valley. Also, we intended to occupy Sheikh, which might serve as a sanatorium for Somaliland and Aden.

INCREASE IN THE CAMEL CORPS.

The estimates for 1914-15 provide for a further increase in the Camel Corps to 450 or 500. The Indian Contingent will be increased from 200 to 400 regulars. The latter number about 400 now, but this body includes an emergency draft from Aden. One hundred will be stationed at Sheikh and 150 at Burao. Apart from the initial cost, the recurring cost of these permanent forces will be £58,800, when all the men are on the spot. Mr. Harcourt thought it desirable and necessary that there should be no change of policy.

WAITING FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

General Sir William Manning's instructions were only to carry out an evacuation if the Friendlies were in a position to hold out against the Mullah. It was really waiting for dead men's shoes, for the Mullah was old and there was no possible or probable successor. He confidently commended the present proposals as sufficient for present needs.

Several members of the House vigorously defended Mr. Corfield's action.

Mr. Dillon protested against the Government wholly reversing its previous policy.

The motion for the reduction of the vote was rejected by 295 to 170.—Reuter.

MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON. Feb. 25.

The English Alpinist, Mr. King, and two guides are believed to have been overwhelmed by an avalanche while ascending Mount Cook.—Reuter.

LORD MINTO'S ILLNESS.

LONDON. Feb. 24.

Lord Minto is slightly weaker.

ENGLAND BEATS BELGIUM.

IN AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL AT BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the amateur international Association football match at Brussels to-day England defeated Belgium by 9 goals to one.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

ANOTHER BRITISH APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Committee of the British Olympic Council has decided to make a further appeal for £40,000 in order that Great Britain may be adequately represented at the Olympic Games in Berlin.—Reuter.

BATTLE WITH DACOITS.

FOUR OF THE GANG KILLED BY TRIBESMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

A smart piece of work was done against a party of bad characters belonging to Sawan Musa Khel in Dera Ghazi Khan District last week. They committed a dacoity at Mangrota on Feb. 20, and the Usta-ana tribesmen were directed to follow up their tracks. Khoidad Ustarana Zustarana, the headman, with his people came up with the gang on Feb. 22, killed four and captured another man who was wounded, and recovered the stolen property.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room; it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RECENT BANKING FAILURES.

GOVERNMENT DEFERS THE QUESTION OF INQUIRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. H. E. the Viceroy presided. The attendance was fair. Government business was taken first, Sir Reginald Craddock asking the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Provincial Small Causes Courts Bill. The Bill was passed without any criticism.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, moved that the Select Committee's report on the Indian Telegraph Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon Mr. Acharia moved several amendments to this Bill. One of the amendments was accepted in a modified form, relating to imminent danger to human life (Section 191).

The Bill was then passed.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Discussion was then resumed on Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's resolution on provincial finance.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyia, in supporting, said that while the Government of India had accepted the principle of decentralisation, they had not accepted it in entirety, and they did not accept the view that Provincial Governments should have perfect independence in financial powers. There lay all the difference. In their resolution issued the year before last the Government of India frankly said they were not prepared to go so far as advocates of decentralisation wanted them to go.

Sir Willian Meyer, in reply, detailed at length the principles of present provincial settlements, and said he felt some wonder that the great developments which had been made were not appreciated and that Government was now asked to throw them over and embark on a new policy. He found that the basis of present settlement system could not in the present circumstances be further liberalised.

The Government's policy had been one of constant increasing liberality. The Provincial Governments were now in a position which their predecessors of twenty years ago could not have hoped for. Provincial Governments had larger resources to-day and were in a position as regarded cash that he, as custodian of the Imperial Finances, regarded with envy. Sir William said he was compelled to oppose the resolution.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea regretted that Sir William Meyer had made no mention of the Government of India's Despatch of August 25 to which he (Mr. Banerjea) made reference in his speech the day before. In that despatch a clear promise was given of complete provincial autonomy.

Sir William Meyer, after conversing with the Viceroy, said he admitted no such pledge. Although he was not then himself in the Government he could give the best proof against the existence of such a pledge. The changes announced at the Durbar were effected in 1912 when the provinces made in 1911 were still in their infancy. If the Government had intended to give any such pledge it could have altered the financial arrangement at the very time. People who were the authors of an arrangement should be the best judges of what they meant.

The resolution was put to the council and negatived.

THE BANK FAILURES.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, in proposing the resolution "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the advisability of appointing a Committee composed of persons with judicial, financial and commercial experience, to inquire into the causes of the recent bank failures and to report what, if any, measures are desirable to regulate and control banking business in this country," said the occurrence of the recent failure created a *prima facie* presumption that there was something radically wrong which required a radical remedy. Moreover, as Government had themselves been considering the necessity of the control of the banking business anterior to these failures, he apprehended that he might conclude that they were at one with him on the point. He submitted that the time was very apposite for holding the inquiry. Public feeling had been aroused by the occurrence of the disasters, and keen interest and assistance might reasonably be expected. On matters of this kind the public as a whole were apathetic unless under the stimulant of a recent object lesson, and for that reason it was desirable to strike while the iron was hot. "It may," he continued, "and probably will be said that sufficient material to deal with the subject will be derived from the reports of the liquidators who are winding up the insolvent companies and from the replies to the inquiries that Government are making, so that the commitee will be a needless and expensive method of securing objects, which could equally be well attained in other ways. As regards liquidators, they are primarily concerned with doing the best they can for the creditors of the concern and, at the best, their reports can only be isolated examinations of the affairs of the particular company with which they are dealing, and will only notice the particular evils of the particular concerns they may be winding up. It will also be well to bear in mind that a thorough investigation of the failures does not mean the ascertainment of the principal heads of mismanagement, which might perhaps be revealed in the course of liquidation proceedings. Even if the two were identical, it is a question how far the court dealing with these applications for liquidation has jurisdiction to go into all the essential details, and assuming for argument's sake that it has, how far it will care to exercise that jurisdiction.

"The provisions of the Indian law relating to liquidation, compulsory or voluntary, invest the court with powers sufficient to enable it to collect the assets of the bankrupt company and to distribute them among to creditors. Certain powers ancillary to these authorise the court to determine the assets and settle the list of contributors. These are large powers, to be sure, and an examination of the financial position of the company would undoubtedly fall within the purview of the law. It might also be conceded that a thorough judicial inquiry into the suspected fraud in the management would be not only justifiable, but a necessary procedure. But, as can well be seen, an investigation of the various subterfuges and malpractices by which the depositors and share-holders have been duped by an unscrupulous and scheming manager is certainly not within the primary function of the court.

"It may be suggested that an inquiry of the nature contemplated might shake public credit to a dangerous extent. But look at the present depression in cotton trade and the falling off of prices. It appears to me that if no investigation is made the public mind will be left in a disturbed condition which will be most unfavourable to commercial development."

Rai Sri Ram supported the resolution and urged that legislation should be undertaken to restore public confidence.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar, speaking in support, acknowledged the sympathy of Government for the people in recent bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay. It was clearly proved that numerous bank managers had absolutely no experience in banking.

The Maharajah of Nashipore urged the necessity of the appointment of a committee to go into the whole affair.

OPPOSITION FROM SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

In opposing the resolution Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy expressed the view that a commission of inquiry would be a costly machinery for the ascertainment of facts which by this time were fairly well known in India, if not abroad. The liquidation proceedings had exposed the whole inner situation It was a matter of common knowledge now that the transactions of some of the bankrupt banks amounted to gross fraud It was all a miserable tale of fraud and gamble and no amount of legislation would cope with the malicious ingenuity of swindlers. The only law required for the suppression of fraud and swindling was an effective criminal law, but that they had already.

"Nobody wants to add to it," he proceeded, "neither has it been found deficient. If it has not prevented swindling by unscrupulous bank managers; the defect lies not in the statute but in human nature. Investigation by a commission into the possibilities of additional legislation is clearly purposeless. The depositors are the masters of the situation and they may be left to exercise the most effective control upon banks by withdrawing their money whenever anything goes wrong. As a matter of fact the recent bank smashes were hastened by, if not largely due to, a sudden run upon them by the depositors. No control is more effective than this. Some difficulty might possibly arise in the case of fixed deposits, but the period is generally short and the universal practice among bankers is to pay up the money on demand, even during the period, in consideration of a small discount. During the late crisis this practice was followed by some of the banks now in liquidation. Moreover, after all these failures, depositors will be more cautious and the banks that want to do business and thrive will find it to their interest to attract deposits by fair dealings.

DEPOSITORS NOT SCARED.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the failures have scared away the depositors and have made legitimate banking unusually difficult. A number of joint stock banks, Indian-managed and European-managed, are even now doing excellent business. The Bank of India, the Bank of Upper India, the Allahabad Bank and many others are prosperous concerns. There will not be a serious setback, and a few years will be sufficient to restore public confidence. The failure of concerns like the Credit Bank and the Indian Specie Bank will have as little effect upon our financial operations as the failures of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and the Bank of Burma. Banks fail in the West, too, but banking goes on as usual. Here, too, deposits have revived. Receipts generally speaking are expanding within this short time, and many a banking concern has had to refuse deposits. The truth is, the ideas of the people have changed; the days of hoarding are past. Money will therefore flow into the normal channels of industrial and commercial activity through the banks. Restrictive legislation beyond the provision for periodical audit of accounts by Government officials is calculated to do more harm than good to the cause of Indian banking and if nothing comprehensive in the matter of legislation is contemplated there is no case for investigation. Further, the time is most inappropriate for the inquiry advocated and that for the reasons underlying the Government reply to his recent interpellation on the subject."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola favoured certain remedial measures and legislative protection. He pointed out that smaller Swadeshi banks met with strong competitions in their borrowings from the Presidency and older exchange banks. Liquidation proceedings had been advanced, and he considered it premature to appoint a commission of inquiry. He would prefer a bigger commission to go through the whole question of economic and industrial development of India.

Rai Sita Nath Roy thought the acceptance of the resolution would stifle indigenous enterprise in the country.

Mr. V. R. Pandit held that in view of so many failures an inquiry would be most helpful. Liquidation proceedings were confined to certain definite issues and would not go to the bottom of the failures.

Mr. Barua thought the recommendation, if accepted, would restore confidence.

THE HON. MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clark in replying to Sir G. M. Chitnavis' motion said: The Government of India before the recent bank failures addressed Local Governments and administrations inviting their opinion and that of the mercantile community on certain proposals for legislation on the subject of the management of banks. On the receipt of their replies the questions whether legislation in regard to the matter should be undertaken will be decided. In arriving at any decision the Government of India will consider very carefully the causes of the recent bank failures on which much light will no doubt be thrown in the course of the liquidation proceedings. Government have not yet decided whether a special enquiry into these causes will be necessary, but the possibility that a special inquiry might usefully be undertaken at some suitable stage has already been under consideration and will not be overlooked.

"The attitude of Government in the matter remains the same, but perhaps I may explain it a little more fully. When our proposals for amending the Company Law were in circulation it was suggested in some quarters whose opinion was entitled to respect that Government should take the opportunity of framing some special provisions in connection with banks. Rumours were beginning to be rife regarding the position of some banks in India of a sufficiently grave nature to cause anxiety, and it was thought that the time had come when Government should attempt to exercise some measure of control in the interests of depositors. The Government of India decided against incorporating any provisions with this object in the Companies Bill, partly because the question seemed to them to require further examination and to demand a fuller consultation of commercial and financial interests, and partly because such legislation being of a specialised nature could more suitably be dealt with in a separate measure.

PROPOSAL MOST UNDESIRABLE.

"All this took place before the crisis began, and the opinions of local Governments will we hope shortly be received. In the meantime there have occurred these many serious failures which no one deplores more than Government and these failures are now the subject of judicial proceedings. The result of these proceedings and the experience which the crisis has afforded will be of material assistance in considering what ought to be done in the direction of special banking legislation. But the action suggested by my hon. friend would, I think, be most undesirable at the present moment, since the appointment of such a committee as he suggests would necessarily interfere with the proceedings now before the courts. When these proceedings have been completed and when we have received the views of local Governments in reply to the circular letter which we have addressed to them it will be for Government to consider whether some further special inquiry is desirable. I regret, therefore, that I cannot accept the resolution. There is no question of Government being apathetic on the subject.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis thanked Mr. Clark for his sympathetic reply, and withdrew his resolution.

Rai Sri Ram then moved his resolution on the advisability of extending the principle of levying a portion of local rates and cesses on persons residing in rural areas who are not agriculturists but carry on other professions or trades.

Sir William Meyer regarded the resolution as a request for re-adjustment of taxation which raised a very complicated issue.

He could not entertain such specific proposals, but he would assure the mover that if local Governments made any recommendations to the Government of India which might involve legislation that would receive sympathetic consideration of the Government of India.

Rai Sri Ram withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned to Feb. 27.

FIRE IN A JUTE GODOWN.

DAMAGES RS. 45,000.

A fire broke out last night at 11 o'clock in a jute godown, owned by Shivji Kuverji at Clive-road and resulted in the complete destruction of the building with its contents, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 45,000, which is fully covered by insurance. It took an hour to extinguish the conflagration though several fire engines were requisitioned. The neighbouring house was in imminent danger of catching fire but was saved. The origin of the fire is not known.

A CLERK'S OFFENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Yesterday the Magistrate of Naraingunj convicted Jogesh Chunder Das Gupta, steamer clerk of the India General Steam Navigation Company, of entering a women's waiting room at Naraingunj railway-station in the garb of a woman and attempting to outrage the modesty of a woman there.

He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.

PUNJAB CEMENT CONTRACT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Sir Louis Dane, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived this morning in Lahore, where he will go further into the question of the ten-year monopoly cement contract recently negotiated by the Punjab Government.

MILITARY WEDDING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

A fashionable military wedding took place yesterday at the Garrison Church when Captain Dick Lander, 16th Cavalry, was married to Phyllis Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Iggulden, Assistant Quartermaster General 8th Division.

SHIKAR ACCIDENT NEAR POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 25.

A shikar accident occurred in the jungles outside Sirur, which is forty miles from Poona, a few days ago. Mr. Windsor, a European planter, resident at Sirur, was out after a panther which he shot, but which attacked and mauled him, injuring his right arm slightly. Mr. Windsor was able to get into Poona by motor-car and is doing well in the Sassoon Hospital.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR C. ARMSTRONG'S REVIEW OF TRADE AFFAIRS.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong presiding.

Amongst those present were :—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., (Chairman) in the Chair, The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Ralph Kidd, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Mr. H. Tessmann and Mr. G. E. Xydis, Members of the Committee. The following gentlemen were also present :—The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Mr. Prophet of Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co., Ld., Mr. C. F. Bradenburg of Messrs. Bruel and Co., Mr. Liebel of Messrs. Mume and Reif, Mr. A. F. Sells of Messrs. Cox and Co., Mr. W. M. Ross of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Mr. H. Ruggeberg of Messrs. Farben Fabrican Bayer and Co. Ltd., Mr. B. Brown of Messrs James Finlay and Co., Ld., Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld., Mr R. S. Gaddum of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ld., Mr. Henry Gannon of Messrs. Henry Gannon & Co., Mr. A.K. Graham and Mr. R. D. England of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Mr N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Mr. Otto Gutmann of Messrs Gutmann and Co., Mr. Max Frei of Messrs. Heerle Sulzer and Co., Mr. W. L. Lengacher of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Sir Henry Procter, Kt. and Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Mr. H. E. Stanton of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., Mr E. Hoffmeister of Messrs Louis Dreyfus and Co., Mr. J. A. Lord and Mr. G. H. Bowman of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co. Ld., Mr. Newman Taylor of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co., Mr. Jas. W. Brown of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., Mr. A Cameron of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Mr. F. Portlock of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas of Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co., Mr. Manikla Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, Mr. C. H. Roberts of Messrs. Prior de Saone and Co., Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs Ralli Bros., Mr. Meyer Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., Mr. O. Roetting of Messrs Schroder Smidt and Co., Ld., Mr F. Comber of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Mr. S. Hanhart of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Mr. T. Sharples of Messrs. Steuers Ld., Mr. L. Volkart and Mr. J. Muller of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Mr. S. de Leeuw of Messrs. Worman and Co. Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E. of the Bombay Co., Ld., Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. A. Geddis of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld., Mr. A. R. Burch and Mr. W. T. Lane of the Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr S. Nakashima of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld., Mr. Thomas D. Moore and Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil Co., Ld. Mr. F. P. Wiggin of the United States Steel Products Co., Mr. W. Deasy of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Mr. R. Aitken of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. J. Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. A. M. Todd of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. H. T. Gorri of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. C. Bossi of Messrs C Boggiano and Co., Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary and Mr. Nole Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

The proceedings were opened by the Secretary reading the notice convening the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then delivered a long address reviewing the last year's commercial position of the Bombay Presidency and proposing the adoption of the report, He said:—

I rise to propose the adoption of the Report of your Committee for the past year. It has been in your hands for some days and I hope has been found interesting. It deals at some length with a number of very important subjects and to some of them I will refer briefly later on. It also touches on other matters, amongst them being the address presented by the Chamber to our new Governor on his arrival in April last. We gave His Excellency a very warm and cordial welcome which has been fully justified, and I think we are very fortunate in having secured Lord Willingdon as Governor of this Presidency for a term of five years. It also refers to visits during the year by Members of the Executive Council of the Government of India.

SIR W. MEYER'S VISIT.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, paid us a visit in August and we discussed with him the question of the utilization for business purposes of the surplus cash balances. A full report of our interview was published at the time, so I need not refer to it in detail; but as a result of our meeting a notification was issued from Simla in November to the effect that in order to prevent undue stringency in the money market the Government of India will be prepared in future, so far as their balances permit, to make temporary loans to the Presidency banks at 1 per cent. less than the Bank rate. This concession is valuable in that it shows that the Government of India now recognise that to some extent the surplus cash balances should be made available for trade purposes, but I fear the terms offered will not be availed of unless in a time of very great stringency. What is really wanted is an arrangement which would permit of these funds being utilized so as to prevent undue stringency arising, and I hope and believe that this matter will be dealt with in the Report of the Currency Commission which will shortly be issued. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark visited us twice and we discussed with him on the first occasion an amendment to the new Indian Companies Act with reference to the management of joint stock companies. We were not enamoured of the proposals he put forward and after a long discussion we suggested several alterations, amongst them the extension of that ineffective Clause 83 (c) with reference to the constitution of a Board of Directors which I am glad to see from a report in this morning's papers has been omitted by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council. On his second visit we discussed questions of banking legislation and the new mail contract, to both of which I will refer later on.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sir T. R. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board, visited the Chamber on July 31 to discuss with us certain questions with reference to improved railway communications in Rajputana. Sir T. R. Wynne dealt with the matter with his usual ability, but I feel bound to say that your Committee are under the impression that underlying the plans then put forward there are schemes for broad gauge connections into Central India, which will be detrimental to the interests of Bombay trade, and this is a matter which I commend to the very close attention of the in-coming Committee. The schemes referred to are no doubt in connection with the new capital in Delhi. We appreciate their importance and are not antagonistic, but if they affect the trade interests of this city we must claim some equivalent in return.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

As regards the new capital I regret to note that in some quarters the agitation against it still continues. I do not disagree with those who say that a very lavish expenditure is to be deprecated, and that such expenditure as is necessary should not fall too heavily on current revenues to the detriment of public works; but what I should like to see frankly recognised by those who protest is the fact that a very large part of India has realised for a long time that as the country is developing rapidly it is very much better for all concerned that the Government of India should be in a central and independent situation, and if this be so it is of course necessary that proper accommodation should be provided wherever that centre may be. I feel sure we can trust His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, to see that there is no unduly extravagant expenditure on the works now about to be undertaken, though at the same time no one I imagine will suggest that they should be carried out in a style unworthy of the dignity of this great Empire. As regards the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council to which reference may also be made elsewhere, I think there might be some improvement and my suggestion would be a more or less continuous session in Simla in September at which at any rate, all commercial and financial Bills, should be discussed leaving the Delhi Session for other Bills, special resolutions and the Budget. For commercial men the early months of the year are a very busy time and September would be a much more convenient month for them to attend to legislative business.

BOMBAY'S GROWING TRADE.

And now, before I proceed further, I would like to go back a few years to the time when I first became connected with this Committee to show how the trade of Bombay has increased during the 17 years I have been interested in the work of the Chamber. Imports of merchandise have more than doubled and exports are also very nearly twice as much as they were 17 years ago. In 1897 we exported 960,000 bales of cotton and last year over nearly two millions. Our importations of cotton piece-goods have also nearly doubled notwithstanding the competition of local mills. All this seems to show that Indian trade is steadily if not rapidly, progressing and this being so, it is very necessary, that in all our arrangements for the handling of traffic we should look well ahead so that our railways and docks may be in a position to grapple satisfactorily with an increasing trade. As regards local mills we had 173 in 1897 and we now have 272. Many of these, fortunately for themselves, are engaged on cloth production, for our exports of yarn to China have fallen from 461,000 to 405,000 bales and with Japanese competition the prospects for this trade are not particularly bright. The first year I joined the Committee we pressed on Government the necessity of the Nazda-Muttra Railway, but it was years before our need was recognised and the line commenced. Now we are pressing for the very necessary and obvious extension from Muttra to Aligarh.

THE NEW DOCK.

The completion of the Alexandra Dock is a matter of very great importance to Bombay, and I heartily congratulate the Hon. Mr. Sprott and Mr. Messent on the successful termination of their labours. The dock as you will have seen is to be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st March and from the beginning of the Trust's next financial year on the 1st April the new dock will be earning revenue. This great work which covers an area of just under 50 acres, or about the same as the Prince's and Victoria Docks taken together, was started just after the monsoon of 1904 and so has taken very nearly ten years to complete. It will provide 17 berths inside and 8 berths along the harbour wall, but these latter will not be all available just at present. This much needed extension of dock accommodation and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation have not been made however without a great expenditure. Before the Alexandra Dock was commenced the capital debt of the Trust was 6 crores or rupees and now, or at any rate at the end of this year, it will be over 14¼ crores, and the full interest on this large sum will fall on revenue for the financial year beginning on the 1st April next. This increase of interest charges is of course a very heavy item, but I have every reason to hope that the additional amount after a few years will be fully met without any increase in trade charges during the interval. I think myself, it would be very unwise at this stage of the proceedings to increase the cost of either the imports or the export trades. To provide for a temporary deficit the Port Trust has accumulated a Reserve of 104 lakhs which ought to be more than ample. The annual normal increase in dock revenue is 1·69 lakhs and on this basis an estimate for a number of years was worked out about two years ago. For this year, however, the increase of dock revenue as against 1912-13 will probably be about 7 lakhs of rupees, and if we only have good monsoons. As regards better arrangements for the landing of coal to which reference has been made more than once at our annual meeting I may say that various schemes have been discussed during the year, but it has not yet been found possible to deal satisfactorily with this important question. I think however that something is likely to be done shortly.

BANK FAILURES.

Although our trade lately has been booming, we have nevertheless from a financial point of view been passing through very difficult times owing to the failure of several Swadeshi banks. Only a few years ago at our annual meeting, I uttered a note of warning with reference to the number of new banks then springing into existence, and my friend, the Editor of *Capital*, has never ceased to remind me of this. I was inclined to think two years ago that perhaps I had made a mistake when I saw the apparently good reports that were being issued, and the satisfactory dividends that were being paid by many of the new concerns; but what a revelation there has been lately. First one Swadeshi bank and then another has been compelled to close its doors owing to reckless management. The recent proceedings in the High Courts have indeed been a sorry spectacle; directors throwing the blame upon managers, managers blaming directors, and the auditors following blindly the instructions of the bank officials. The directors of a bank are trustees in the very fullest sense for the shareholders and the depositors, and it is incumbent upon them to take as much or even more care of the affairs of the bank as they would do of their own private affairs. As regards auditors, what we very badly need in India is a number of independent men; no doubt we have some such already who for the honour of their profession and their own good name will closely investigate all matters that come within their purview as auditors. We have been asked during the year by the Government of India for our views with reference to banking legislation. A summary of our proposals is printed in the Report now under discussion, and I am glad to note that many of the other public bodies whose views on this question have also been asked for by Government have more or less agreed with our suggestions, I am not in favour of any very stringent regulations in connection with banking. I entirely agree with the view expressed by His Excellency Lord Willingdon that Swadeshi banking must be encouraged. Every country has to pass through an initial period in the development of its banking, but India is particularly favoured in this respect in that it has the benefit of the experience of many first-class banks under European management, which have been working in this country for years with very great success and were in no way mixed up in the recent complications. As regards the question of audit it has been suggested that this work should be taken over by Government, but I doubt if this is feasible. I think, however, that in banking legislation Government might make provision for more control by them in the appointment and pay of banks' auditors than is now provided by section 144 of the new Indian Companies Act. In connection with banking legislation there are other questions which also need some consideration. It appears that in the High Courts it is almost always customary to give the carriage of proceedings to the petitioner and therefore through him to his solicitors; but I doubt if this is always in the best interests of all parties. There is also the question as to whether a single shareholder with a very small interest should be able to present a petition to the courts. What, however, I think is very important is the question of undue publicity when a petition has been presented, for it not only very seriously damages the bank itself, but it tends to impair credit and so injures the whole community. I have no special recommendations to make under these heads, but I think the points I have mentioned should be carefully considered when the Government of India come to close quarters with this important question.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

Another matter of much interest during the past year has been the meetings of the Indian Finance Commission in London. The evidence so far published will have been carefully perused by those who take an interest in this question, and we are now looking forward to the report which will shortly be published. As this is now being signed or has perhaps already been signed it is no use my expressing views on the subject, but I hope the report will make satisfactory recommendations as regards the utilisation of the surplus cash balances in India for trade purposes, and also as regards the location of the Gold Standard Reserve and the amount which should be held actually in gold. Something no doubt will also be said with reference to a State Bank for India, and as regards this I can only hope that if a suggestion is put forward it will be that the matter should be fully investigated by experts in India, for the question is a difficult one in many respects, and until it is known what is really meant by a State Bank it is hardly possible to express an opinion on the whole subject. A bank of this character bringing into view the greater portion of the Government balances would however very favourably affect India's international position in the world of finance. It would also be of great assistance in facilitating the raising of Government loans and loans also for railways, public bodies and so forth. It might also be able to offer greater facilities for financing the internal trade of the country than are possible at present, but this is a difficult matter to express a decided opinion upon as many points arise in this connection which need close investigation. It would also tend to reduce the general rate of interest throughout the country and this would be advantageous; but whether it would attract at the comparatively low rate of interest it would only be able to offer substantial deposits at all the different points where branches would have to be established is perhaps a little doubtful. It would also, no doubt, be a useful agency for pushing gold into circulation. The whole question seems, however, to depend very much on the amount of Government funds the bank would control, the conditions under which the Paper Currency would be entrusted to it, and last, but by no means least, the general but very important and far reaching questions of administration and control, matters of very special importance for a producing country of this size with a very large internal and external trade. Another point of great interest in this connection is the question of a gold currency in India, and all I would say as regards this is that the use of gold should certainly be encouraged for the country is richer and in a sounder position financially by every sovereign that is imported or coined in India. A gold circulation must come eventually, and there are clear and very encouraging signs on this side of India of an increasing demand for gold in the cotton districts. The movement will no doubt take time and if it cannot be unduly hurried it should be encouraged as much as possible. The coining of silver rupees should, therefore, be very closely guarded, but no inconvenience to trade should be allowed to arise from any scarcity in this respect.

THE MAILS.

My last topic is new mail contract. We have advocated two mails a week each way, and I believe this is now necessary, but I fear it may not come just at present, although there appears to be a strong body of opinion in favour of the change. From a trade point of view two mails a week are required to facilitate the transit of shipping and financial documents and it will, in my view, be a great mistake if any other port but Bombay is chosen for the additional facility which we and many other parts of India now badly need.

FAREWELL.

And now, gentlemen, I take my farewell of the Chamber and I do so with very great regret as I fear it also brings to a close my career in India. I hand over to Mr. Marshall Reid, my successor, with the greatest confidence as he has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of this Chamber. Mr. Reid is almost as old a resident in Bombay as I am, and he was Deputy Chairman the first year you did me the honor of electing me as your Chairman. As regards the past year I am again very deeply indebted to the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham—who also takes a keen interest in our affairs—for the great assistance he has given me in several difficult matters and in various other ways. To the outgoing Committee and to all the Committees, with whom I have had the pleasure of working, I tender my most sincere and cordial thanks. Nothing could have been more satisfactory to me than my very friendly relations with the seven Committees, over which I have presided, and I thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely for the help you have given me at all times. I feel also that I am indebted to every member of the Chamber for the confidence that has been reposed in me. I hope I have not been difficult to approach. I have always been glad when members have called upon me to explain their difficulties, and I have always tried to help them to the best of my ability. To the secretary, the assistant secretary and the staff of the Chamber I tender my most cordial thanks for their good work. I always hoped I should be able to hand over a thoroughly efficient staff to my successor and I believe I have done so.

Sir Charles Armstrong then moved the adoption of the report for the year 1913.

WHAT IS A "BANK"?

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham seconded, and in the course of his speech said :—

The year 1913 opened with ominous clouds on the financial horizon owing to the fear of International complications which were happily averted. It closed with the pronounced failure of most of the important Swadeshi banks, the downfall of which was much to be deplored causing, as it has done, not only serious loss to investors, but also feelings of great distrust and suspicion which led to a serious curtailment of credit and dislocation of business throughout the country. There are some who are of opinion that the only means to restore a return of confidence would be by the creation of a great State Bank with branches throughout the country or by the extension of the Presidency Banks. There is no doubt that much good might result by adoption of either of these courses, but we cannot get way from the fact that only really effective means of keeping circulation moving in the interior of India must be through the hands of native bankers. I agree with the chairman in thinking that banking legislation should not be of too stringent a character. At the same time I do feel strongly that legislation is required to prevent mushroom concerns availing themselves of the important designation of *bank*, and I do not think that any concern should be allowed to be registered as a bank unless it has a paid up capital of 10 lakhs. I recognise the difficulty there exists in fixing any definite sum of this kind, as it can be fairly contended that a bank, if well-managed, can do well on a small capital. I consider, however, that such banks with small capital should continue to act in the same manner as Indian banks run on Indian lines have done in the past, and not assume the westernized designation, which they may not be in a position suitably to uphold. I also think that Government should observe strict supervision in the titles chosen for the designation of banks.

A STATE BANK.

The question of a State Bank amalgamating the three Presidency Banks is one that engages our close attention. In the consideration of any scheme that may be put forward it must be remembered that India is a continent, not a country, and the interests served by the Presidency banks are so different in character that a very free interchange of views and personnel will be necessary in order to amalgamate the three existing banks into one homogeneous whole. I personally would favour a small central executive, situated perhaps at Delhi, who would act as the *via media* between the Presidency Banks and Government, allowing the Presidency Banks free control in their own spheres. In any amalgamation that is proposed the interests of the present shareholders regarding the value of their shares and percentage of profits require to be carefully considered.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Another important matter which is being dealt with by the Currency Commission is that of the Gold Standard Reserve. It is with great satisfaction I notice that this has now reached the total of 25 millions, and that nearly four millions are set aside in actual gold in the Bank of England, whilst a sum slightly over one million has been invested by the Secretary of State at short notice. I have always held that there is no reason why this Reserve should have been limited to a sum of 25 millions, as I do not know of any grounds why it should have been fixed at that amount. I hope the Commission will recommend this Reserve to be steadily increased with a larger proportion of actual gold.

The question of the Gold Mint is also another matter on which we shall soon have further information when the Commission Report is published. We, here in Bombay, favor the establishment of a Gold Mint. I freely admit that there may be a large amount of sentiment in this, but after all there can be no doubt that *that* sentiment does exist and if Canada and Australia have mints of their own, why should India be behind hand? The annual cost, I believe, of the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint is estimated at 3 lakhs per annum. India can well afford to pay this

THE MAILS.

The last matter on which I should like to touch briefly is that of the new mail contract. We have advocated a bi-weekly service to and from Bombay. The Karachi Chamber thought that in advocating that the second mail should also call at Bombay we were playing entirely for our own hand, but this is not so. The question is not one that should be regarded from any one standpoint, but must be considered on broad lines. Before putting forward our proposal, the question we considered was as to how India as a whole was to obtain the greatest benefit of this additional service, and it seemed to us that if one mail came to Bombay whilst another mail went to Karachi, that the large commercial centres in the other parts of India would not gain the fullest advantage of the new service, which will undoubtedly be a matter of considerably enhanced cost.

NEW CHAIRMAN'S THANKS.

Mr. Marshall Reid, in reply, said:—

I have to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me Chairman of the Chamber. It is no mean task to attempt to follow worthily in the footsteps of such predecessors as Sir Charles Armstrong and Sir Henry Procter, who have, for the greater part of the last ten years, occupied the office of chairman of the Chamber with so much distinction. But this task is materially lightened from the very fact that the control of these gentlemen has been almost continuous, and that they have constructed certain policies and traditions on well-defined and, I venture to think, sound lines; and if our Chamber has not voiced its opinions so frequently and so loudly as others, it has usually commanded respect, when it has felt justified in making and in emphasising its representations. It will be my endeavour to maintain the reputation of the Chamber in these respects. When addressing you last year I referred to railway debentures or bonds as being well suited to attract Indian hoards, and to assist towards more ideal methods of Railway development. My suggestion was favourably commented on in one or two influential quarters, but it was in these cases applied especially to railway development by "private enterprise." It will be accepted that private enterprise has done much in the past to assist the development of branch and feeder lines, and I am confident it will do much more in the future under the more favourable terms now obtainable; and I should like to acknowledge the debt the community owes to those who have been the pioneers of the movement. But we must not let our approval of Government's action in this direction divert our attention from the policy we have adopted by pressing on them, in and out of season, the necessity of developing and extending main lines in accordance with a comprehensive and continuous programme. The only difficulty I have ever heard seriously raised in this connection is finance, and I wish again to bring to your notice the idea of attracting some of the vast resources lying unproductive in this country for the development of the country. That vast sums are available for investment is generally accepted and if additional proof were wanted I would refer you to the £80 millions sterling in gold which have been imported into India during the last 4 years, and I would also call attention to the millions which have been deposited with banks, good and bad. My suggestion is that the railway companies should be empowered to issue 4 per cent. rupee debentures on the security of their revenues. Such loans have, from time to time, been successfully raised in London in sterling, so presumably there is no practical difficulty about issuing them; and I do not see why India should not have the first chance of subscribing to her loans. I am told by those who ought to know that such loans would not compete with 3½ per cent. Government Paper any more than Port Trust loans do, and it must be remembered that every million so raised would reduce the obligation to issue 3 1/2 per cent. rupee loans *pro tanto*, and so tend to strengthen the market for Government 3 1/2 per cent. guaranteed securities. It is dangerous to prophesy without actual experience, but everything points to the probability of these loans finding a ready market, and India would be all the richer in the possession of another first class security.

The resolution was carried.

TRIBUTE TO SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. Sir Henry Procter, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, deputy chairman, and the out-going committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year. In the course of his remarks Sir Henry said: I think Sir Charles Armstrong will bear me out when I say that the chairman always gets the most loyal help and support from his deputy-chairman and the committee; but they will bear me out when I say that the bulk of the work falls and must fall on the chairman, and this brings me to speak of our chairman who is shortly to leave us to enjoy his well earned retirement in the Homeland. I feel it a great pleasure and privilege that what is probably my last official act in connection with our Chamber should be to propose this vote of thanks to my old friend Sir Charles.

SITE FOR ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Another matter which I should like to refer to, Sir Henry continued, is the question of the site for St. George's Hospital. I do not know whether it is finally settled that the hospital must be removed from its present location on account of railway requirements, but assuming this is not the case I am strongly in favour of the hospital remaining where it now is, which is about as central, and cool a site as you could get anywhere within the city limits. The two objections to it are, the prevalence of malaria, and noise; but I see no reason, now that so much is known about malaria, way the first objection should not be got rid of altogether, and as regards the second, the noise will be considerably less when the construction of the sheds, &c., in the new docks are finished. I think it extremely advisable to have an hospital in a central position.

Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. G. E. Xydis, seconded by Mr. W. M. Moss, the following committee was elected :—The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. L. McIlwrick, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. L. Volkart, and Mr. R. A. Woolcombe.

That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1914.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE AND SHOW.

The annual exhibition in connection with the Bombay Art Society will be opened to the public this morning. Last night the usual conversazione was held to enable members of the Society to have a private view of the exhibits in the Town Hall.

The exhibition this year will be an improvement on previous ones both as regards the quality and quantity of the pictures of which 1,450 were sent in. Of these 928 have been accepted, against 1200 and 851, respectively, last year. A good deal of improvement will be noticed also in water-colours, a class that appears to appeal to local artists, and this year 419 exhibits have been accepted as against 325 last year. The water-colours section therefore has become an interesting one. Among the exhibits Commander Kitson's seascape "Mail Day, Bombay Harbour," for which has been awarded the silver medal, is a prominent feature. Other good pictures which will attract attention are those from the brush of Miss Hadenfeldt. Mrs. Lumsden shows a number of pictures, the best of the lot being "Bombay Castle from the Docks." Then there are excellent exhibits, dealing with bazar incidents, by Mrs. Ker, the lady traveller, who is now passing through the country. Mr. A. H. Muller, from Madras, exhibits a good picture "Sakutalla before an ancient King." The best work by a Native of India has been adjudged to be Mr. M. K. Parandeker's "Walkeshwar Temple," for which the artist is awarded the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize of Rs. 75. No. 71 is a good representation of Old Mahbleshwar Temple," from the brush of Mrs. Strutton, who also exhibits many other Hill pictures. "An Irani's Shop" depicts a well-known everyday life scene in Bombay. It is from the brush of Mrs. W. C. Roberts. Mrs. Henderson has sent her usual batch of pictures from Madras. The Oomer Khayum series by Dhurandhar, exhibited by the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim is a very attractive series and does justice to the Mahomedan Poet. Mrs. O. V. Muller is awarded Sir Shapurji Broacha's prize for the best Set of Flowers.

The competition for Indian lady artists did not draw well, but a prize was given for "Rama's Marriage" by Miss Sunderabai Desai.

Mr. Hasan Hyat Khan was given the Mr. Cassamali Jeejabhoy Peerbhoy prize for a picture of any incident in Indian History by a Mahomedan. His was the only entry. Some very good exhibits are to be noticed from the brush of Mrs. Peirse.

Their Excellencies were present last night and there was a large attendance of members.

PRIZE LIST.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition (provided that the same person may not receive it more than once in three years).

No. 864. "Prawachan," R. K. Phadke (of Bassein.)

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours.

No. 556. A Portrait, Jaonna L. Herbert, (Mrs. Tom-Dobson.)

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours.

No. 7. "Mail-Day, Bombay Harbour," Commander H. Kitson, R. N.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White.

The Set 452, 453, 454, 468 and 469, Lt. H. W. Markwick.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture.

No. 856. "Defeat," B. V. Talim.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography.

No. 685. "The Sacrifice," P. S. Batliwala.

(*a*) WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in Oils.

No. 518. Charni Road Gardens, S. R. Sajip.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best portrait in Oils.

No. 489. Portrait of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E, J. A. Lalkaka.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture by a Lady (Indian subject).

No. 540. View from Nepean Rd., Mrs. Bowen.

Maharajah Sir Kishen Persad Bahadur's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best painting of animal life in Oils.

No. 539. The Camel, S. L. Haldankar.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in Oils from an Indian Hill Station.

No. 640. On the Ooty Downs, Mrs. K. T. Henderson.

Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture in Oils by a Native of India depicting a scene from the Mahabharat or the Ramayan.

No. 505. First Jewel of Creation, M. A. Joshi.

Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize, Rs 25. For the best landscape or seascape in Oils of a scene in Salsette Taluka of the Thana District. Not awarded.

(*b*) WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 100. For the best landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject.)

No. 178. The Taj Mahal, J. P. Wildeblood.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize. Rs. 75. For the best picture in Water-colours by a Native of India.

No. 66. The Walkeswar Temple, M. K. Parandeker.

Sir Sassoon David's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a Lady.

(The sketch must be done entirely out of doors.)

Nos. 407 and 408. At Parane Brittany, Mrs. Ethel Radcliffe.

Lady Sydenham's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in Water-colours by an Indian Lady.

No. 303. Rama's Marriage, Miss Sundrabai S. Desai.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of pictures of Indian Flowers.

Nos. 140 to 145. Flower Studies, Mrs. O. V. Muller.

H. H. Maharajah Shri Ranjitsinghi's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best figure painting in Water-colours. Indian pigments must be used in executing the work, which should be fac-similes of old Indian paintings in treatment.

No competition.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 25. For a picture in Water-colours by a Mahomedan or in default by any Native of India of any incident in Indian History.

No. 409. A Durbar of Chand Bebe, Hussan Hayatkhan.

Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best figure painting in Water-colours (Indian subject).

No. 204. Waiting for Hire, Mrs. Strutton.

(*c*) WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's Prize, Rs. 100. For the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in Oil or Water-colours.

No. 537. The Gardener's Wife, A. F. Trinidade.

H. E. the Governor's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in the Exhibition.

No. 54. The Elephant of State, Bundi, Miss G. Hadenfeldt.

Messrs. Narotam M. Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsi Morarjee's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best figure composition by an Indian, illustrating any incident from the Ramayan.

No. 520. A scene from the Ramayana, S. P. Agaskar.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a Lady.

No. 71. Old Temple, Mahableshwar Mrs. Strutton.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture by a Lady depicting any incident from the Ramayan.

Not awarded.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work from Nature of a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Water-colours, Oils or Black and White.

No. 558. Study for Composition, K. R. Ketkar.

(*d*) PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of three portraits printed direct from negatives not less than 12" by 10". Open to professionals only.

No competition.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of six photographs from negatives not less than 8 1/2" by 6 1/2" of Indian landscape or seascape, taken and printed by any process entirely by an Amateur in India.

Not Awarded.

The *Times of India Illustrated Weekly* Prize, Rs. 50. For the best photograph of any subject, other than landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur.

No. 685. The Sacrifice, P. S. Batliwala.

Mr. J. S. Tarapurvala's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best photograph of Indian Architecture taken and printed by any process, by an Amateur in India.

No. 769. Gascoigne Lynde.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four quarterplate or 5 by 4 photographs, entirely the work of an Amateur.

No. 768. The Four Seasons, Fry.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four photos from negatives not less than 10 inch by 8 inch, by a Mahomedan, or in default by any Native of India.

No. 776 to 779, Kirtiker.

(*e*) SCULPTURE AND DESIGNING.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 25 on the second best work in Sculpture.

No. 864. A Little Student, B.V. Talim.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 25. For the best design of a Bungalow suitable for an Indian Hill Station.

No. 822. B. G. Jalgaonkar.

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TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE NEW SCHOOL IN CALCUTTA.

STONE-LAYING CEREMONY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Governor of Bengal, yesterday, laid the foundation of the new School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, in the presence of a large gathering, including Sir Pardy Lukis and Col. Harris. A cordial telegram of sympathy from the Viceroy was read.

ARREST AT A WEDDING.

NOTORIOUS ROBBER IN THE PROCESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The following interesting story of the capture of a notorious robber with his accomplices appears in a local evening paper :—

One Mulimayandi Thevan, a notorious robber in Madura, has evaded the police for a long time. Recently the police, who were informed of his proposed marriage, which was to be performed in a village inhabited by a gang of robbers, proceeded to the scene and arrested him while he was riding on horseback in the marriage procession. The police were taking him to the police station, when the villagers, who are also robbers, attacked them and some of them were seriously injured. Mulimayandi was rescued from police custody and the police were further robbed of two swords and their uniforms. The villagers soon after left the village. The police suspended their enquiries for some time, and then on a day, when all of them had met there to celebrate a festival, surrounded the village in large numbers, headed by the deputy superintendent. Twenty-three persons who were concerned in the rescue of Mulimayandi from police custody were arrested and kept in the lock-up. Out of those arrested six are alleged to be habitual thieves.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 25.

In connection with the conference on religious charitable endowments the following non-officials have been selected :—Bengal : Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Nawab Nawab Ali Choudhari ; Madras : Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer and Mr. Rama Swami Chetty; United Provinces : Rai Bahadur Sri Ram and Nawab Abdul Majid ; Burma : Mr. Maung Mye.

Replies from the Governments of Bombay, Bihar and the Punjab have not yet been received.

MILITARY NEWS.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

The following appointments, postings, &c., are notified :—

Major J. Cowan, Royal Army Medical Corps, is appointed to command the Station Hospital, Pachmarhi and to the medical charge of the Cantonment Hospital, Pachmarhi.

Major G. S. Guyon, 2nd Batt., The Royal Fusiliers, to be Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium.

Major C. G. W. Hunter, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Quetta Military district to the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th Division.

2nd Batt., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain H. Exham to be officiating Double Company Commander.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).—Captain A. Boxwell, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major P. F. Pocock, transferred to the 120th Rajputana Infantry.

31st Punjabis.—Captain Sir G. Duff-Sutherland Dunbar, Bart., Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Malcolm appointed Commandant and to remain seconded ; Captain A. C. Tancock, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, and to remain seconded ; Captain G. T. Hunter-Gray, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem.

96th Berar Infantry.—Captain C. E. H. Wintle, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major F. V. L. Pritchard, deceased.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Captain T. W. H. Jones, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major K. E. Nangle, transferred to the 88th Carnatic Imfantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

Captain T. R. Bruce, 14th Hussars, 255 days, ex India, private affairs.

Captain S. W. R. Newburn, 14th Hussars, 244 days, ex India, private affairs.

Lieutenant L. W. Hughes, 125th Rifles, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major T. K. Gaskell, 91st Punjabis, 8 months, ex India, combined.

2nd-Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter, 1st Bat., Oxfordshiire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 2 months, in India, general.

Lieut. K. Franks, 117th Mahrattas, 4 months, in India, combined.

Major A. E. Panet, Royal Engineers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Honorary Captain and Quarter Master J. H. Shannon, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, 6 months, ex India, medical cert.

Lieut. L. F. B. Bevington, 121st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

In Surrey there are now fifty registered First-Aid detachments, eight battalions of the National Reserve, and sixteen cadet battalions.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

SERIES OF POPULAR LECTURES.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, has forwarded the following communication to the President of the Bombay Municipality :—

It is now generally recognised that among the more serious problems that must sooner or later engage the serious attention of the inhabitants of growing towns, one of the most important and at the same time the most difficult is that of the housing of the people.

From the very nature of the problem it is evident that no appreciable progress towards its solution can be made so long as only a few individuals concern themselves about it, and that even when a stage is reached at which the conditions under which people are housed have become the subject of general complaint, as in Bombay, little can be done by individual sufferers towards the actual betterment of those conditions. It is only where the problem has been tackled in earnest by Municipal Corporations, or where the preaching of enthusiastic social leaders has induced people to form housing associations for the purpose of improving housing, that much progress has been made.

There are some of us who think that a stage has now been reached in the development of Bombay City at which the long simmering discontent about housing conditions, which has hitherto given vent to itself only in useless vapourings against landlords may, with advantage, be directed into the right channels leading to practical improvement, if under right guidance the people (1) are led to study the history of successful housing movements in other countries ; and (2) are supplied with accurate statistics showing how conditions here compare with conditions in other countries.

With these two objects in view it is proposed to organise in the near future a series of short popular lectures on subjects connected with housing by way of sounding public opinion and ascertaining from the discussions on the lectures what the needs of the people are, and whether it is practicable to form a Co-operative Housing Association in Bombay.

Two of the earlier lectures will be based on the documents appended to this letter, viz :

(1) A paper on Co-operative Housing which was read at the last Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies by Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki, Chairman of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Credit Society, Ld., of Bombay ; and

(2) A plan of the congested area of Bombay with census statistics to show changes in population since 1891.

On the application of a Dutch barber coming before the Aliens Immigration Board, it was stated that a certain Lambeth hairdresser preferred Dutch assistants, as he said that English barbers drank too much.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON MILK CONTROL SUGGESTED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy, presiding.

The Committee approved a letter from the Commissioner which stated that in response to an invitation by advertisement for tenders for the supply of clothing to the Municipal hospitals during 1914-15, three tenders had been received. As the tender of Messrs. Hassan Ali Adamji and Co. was the lowest of the three the Commissioner proposed to accept it.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had sanctioned a special staff for one year in the License Department in connection with the work of the issue of licenses for the control of the milk trade in the city, and requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation recommending sanction and suggesting that a report from the Commissioner should be made at the close of each year.

Mr. C. H. Walker, and other residents, in a letter to the President stated that the sewage in Mahalaxmi Station road had forced up the cast-iron covers in the road and flowed along the street and down a by-lane; two native conveniences in the by-lane had also overflowed. Mr. Walker said he had had four of his children down with chicken-pox and that one of his little girls was recovering from cholera.

In reply to the letter the Commissioner stated that the nuisance complained of was due to the sewer in the locality being choked. That had been removed and there was now no cause for complaint.

The Committee resolved to inform the correspondents in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

DE LISLE-ROAD MURDER.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rama Bhairu (14), a Hindu boy, who was found murdered in a room in a vacant chawl at De Lisle-road.

The evidence showed that the deceased and his cousin, Rama Santu, left the Dawn Mill on Saturday evening and went as far as the railway crossing where the deceased disappeared in a crowd.

Dr. Powell, who held the *post mortem*, said there must have been at least two cuts of the knife before the windpipe was cut. The wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

Superintendent Coxen, who made enquiries at the scene, said there was blood on the verandah about three yards away from the room, which led him to believe that the murder was committed on the verandah and the body was removed to the room afterwards.

The jury returned an open verdict.

A SENSELESS OUTRAGE.

STATUES DISFIGURED IN KOLHAPUR.

The Marathi paper, the *Pragati and Jinvijaya*, published at Kolhapur, says that the statues of the late King Edward VII and Queen Victoria, which were unveiled on November 25 by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, have been smeared with tar by some person or persons unknown. The discovery was made on the 14th instant. The paper adds that one of the two police guards, who were on duty, has since disappeared.

Police inquiries are being vigorously made. The paper expresses the hope that the perpetrator of the outrage will be brought to book.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL TO-MORROW.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia, with the outward mails of February 13, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow, bringing the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Barclay, Mr G L	Love, Mr C R
Brunton, Mr T S	McGregor, Mr R J
Crow, Mr C S	Mather, Rev A K and Mrs
Coxson, Rev L D S	McCash, Mr W
Dorman, Mr E C	Macfarlane, Mr D
Forsley, Mr W F	Pigot, Mr T E
Gray, Mr J	Saberton, Mr J R
Hay, Mr R N	Sear, Mr E J C
Haydon, Miss C	Such, Mr J
Ingoldby, Miss E	Von Tobel, Mr C A
Kelly, Mr J H	

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.—Cook, Miss M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anzet, Capt A S & Mrs	Mosse, Capt A H
Anderson, Mr W	Marshall, Mr P
Bennertz, Mrs	Noake, Mr A S
Beville, Lt-Col F G	Newsome, Mr J W
Burton, Major R W and Mrs	Penstone, Mr G W
Chamier, Mr Justice	Pearce, Miss
Campbell, Mr H, Mrs, infant and ayah	Perrean, Mrs G A
Fetherstonhaugh, Capt A E	Ridsdale, Mr C G and Mrs
Forbes-Major, Major F	Roberts, Mr J R
Haughton, Capt S G H	Remfry, Mr M
Keys, Maj W D A	Reid, Mr V J and Mrs
Lloyd, Maj K H and Mrs	Sinclair, Mrs R L
Lawson, Lt G	Von, Ernsthansen, M A C
Loch, Miss E L	Watson, Mr G N
	Wickham, Maj H F

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Munn, Maj R G	White, Mr B A

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Argyriades, Mr C D	Elliot, Mrs E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dyke, Major P H	Howell, Maj E A R and Mrs
Dyke, Mrs	

Harrow is developing so rapidly that the Metropolitan Railway Company have decided to erect two additional stations—one at Kenton, on the London side of the Hill, and the other at Hooking bridge, between Harrow and Pinner.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A plague train is running between Bhownagar and Dhola daily, in order to enable those who have gone to reside outside the city on account of the prevalence of plague, to come in the morning to business and return in the evening.

The *Times of Ceylon* publishes an illustration of Ceylon's King Edward VII. Anti-tuberculosis Memorial Institute, which is to be built of brick with cement facings and will be of imposing design. The cost is to be within the sum fixed by the subscribers, *viz.*, Rs. 95,000. The contractors expect to complete the building in something under twelve months.

The British Vice-Consul at Bushire notices in his Annual Report a curious change in costume among the younger generation of Persians in the Gulf ports and at Shiraz. They have not only taken to cotton and woollen vests, but also have become regular purchasers of thin soft white shirts of the style known as tennis shirts, ready-made white drill trousers, drawers, socks and white canvas shoes with leather soles. They are discarding their own national costume and adopting one that cannot nearly as well suit them.

In March 1913, the Government of India, in view of the shortage of fodder in the Bijapur District, sanctioned concession rates for consignments of grass to stations between Indi Road and Almati on the Gadag-Hotgi section of the Southern Maratha Railway, irrespective of the station of origin. As there is a shortage of fodder crops this season also in a large portion of the Bijapur District, the Government of India have now sanctioned the retention till August next of the fodder concessions then granted. Similar concessions for the benefit of the Sholapur and Satara Districts have recently been notified.

Whether or no police activities in the direction of putting a stop to dacoities organised by young men belonging to the Bhadralog class have at last proved successful, the fact is noticeable, says the *Statesman*, that during the last two months no such cases have been reported either in Eastern Bengal or Western Bengal. The C. I. D. have been chiefly active in the Eastern districts, and the breaking up of terrorist organisations in Dacca, Barisal, Comilla, and Faridpur and the placing on trial of a large number of the members of the samities has undoubtedly not been without effect. It is, however, feared that the absconding members of the associations broken up have left their old haunts only to take up quarters in and near Calcutta, where they have formed new associations for the committal of crime. During the past fortnight no fewer than a dozen dacoities have been reported in the 24 Parganas, Hooghli, Barisal and Dinajpur.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

HUNTING OFFICER'S FALL.

During a run of the Cotswold Hounds from Howling (Gloucestershire) Captain J. K. Dick Cuningham, of the Gordon Highlanders, who has been staying at Cheltenham, met with a serious accident. His horse fell at a stone wall, and Captain Dick Cuningham's leg and collar bone were broken.

NORTHANTS CAPTAINCY.

Mr. G. A. T. Vials has resigned the captaincy of the Northamptonshire County team, owing to pressure of professional duties. The committee, in accepting the resignation, thanked Mr. Vials for his services. Mr. S. G. Smith, who captained Northamptonshire when Mr Vials was prevented from playing by an accident, will be proposed as the new captain.

REVENGE BY LANGUAGE.

Carnarvon Board of Guardians have adopted a novel form of protest against an intimation from the Local Government Board that the Guardians could not legally charge their fund with the cost of refreshments while visiting establishments within the Union, or attending meetings of the Board. They resolved that resolutions adopted by them should in future be sent to the Local Government Board in the Welsh language. If all Welsh Guardians did the same, a member remarked, vacancies might arise at the Local Government Board for Welsh boys as translators.

DEATH OF VETERAN CRICKETER.

The death has taken place in Cornwall of Mr. W. O. Moberley, who played cricket for Gloucestershire when the county was at its best and its opponents included England. He was a fine batsman noted for brilliant cutting strokes, and for eight years he stood high in the batting averages. His last appearance for his county was seventeen years ago. He was an active supporter of the Rugby club for many years. Mr. Moberley, who was sixty-three years of age, retired last Christmas from his position as senior assistant-master at Clifton College, on the staff of which he had been since 1874.

GERMAN WORLD TRADE.

The cultivation of better relations with the foreign Press, is stated to be one of the principal objects of the new German Association for World Trade to be founded in Berlin on February 26. The organization is the outcome of a plan which originally contemplated only a German-American trade league. The projectors of the scheme, headed by Herr Ballin, chief of the Hamburg-American Line, has now decided to widen its scope so as to embrace a campaign on behalf of German commerce thoroughout the world. The preliminaries were discussed at a committee meeting in Berlin in mail week. Those who attended were pledged to secrecy. The new Association will possibly fight British competition in the Far East.

DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

TEST OF OFFICIAL SCHEME.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS.

An official description of the recent military operations in and around Bombay has been issued by the Brigade Office :—

With a view to testing the efficiency of the Port defence arrangements, interesting operations have taken place during the last three days in and around Bombay.

The general idea upon which they were based was that Great Britain was at war with Whiteland, a maritime Power with Asiatic possessions in China and Arabia.

The British authorities decides to collect shipping at Bombay with a view to sending an expeditionary force against Whiteland's settlements in Arabia. Meanwhile the British East India Squadron sails eastward to engage the Whiteland eastern fleet which is reported to be cruising near Singapore.

Having been informed of this through their Intelligence agents the Whiteland authorities in Arabia decide to send a few cruisers to make a raid upon British shipping in Bombay and to damage dock gates, wireless installations etc. To assist in this enterprise a detachment of Whiteland troops consisting of one Battalion (127th Baluch L. I.) and one Company of Engineers (No. 19 Coy., Sappers and Miners,) is embarked on the ships the idea being that they should be landed near Bombay under cover of a naval attack on the port defences for the purpose of damaging the railways and the mains and reservoirs of the Bombay water supply.

Relations between Great Britain and Whiteland became strained on the 16th February and at 3 p. m. on that day the G. O. C., Bombay, under instructions from Army Headquarters, took precautions to secure the port and its defences from surprise.

On the 17th February as an additional precaution orders were issued for the examination of all vessels entering the port. At 8 a. m. on the 18th February information was received that war had been declared and that Whiteland cruisers had been observed coaling at Masquat during the whole of the 15th On this the troops were moved off to the war stations allotted to them, the Movable Column being concentated ready to operate along the Salsette coast in the event of the enemy effecting a landing.

An attempt was made by the Whiteland cruiser Odin to run past the harbour forts during the night of the 18-19th February, but this was frustrated by the forts which opened fire on her and sank her.

Meanwhile a small party of Whitelanders had been landed and made their way in disguise to Sewri whence they proceeded to Butcher Island in a native boat with the object of landing there and damaging the wireless station. This attempt, however, proved a failure as the garrison opened a brisk fire which necessitated the hasty abandonment of the enterprise.

While these events were in progress in the harbour, the Whiteland cruiser Hardinge sailed north and when about 9 miles out at sea arranged to transfer the 127th Baluchis and the 19th Coy., Sappers and Miners, to dhows, the intention being that one party under Colonel Tanner should land near Bhayndar while another under Captain Merriman should land at Versava.

Owing to the forethought of the G.O.C., Bombay Brigade, the original plans of the attackers were frustrated and it therefore became necessary to give up the idea of landing a force that night. Captain Merriman's detachment of about 60 men embarked at 6-30 p m. on the 18th, but was only able to land 1 officer and 3 sappers, to whom a special mission had been assigned. The rest remained in their dhows until 5 p. m. on the 19th when they got ashore near Versava. After capturing the picket patrol there, they moved after dark to Andheri where they arrived about 9-30 p.m Having damaged the railway and telegraph office they moved off eastward about 11 p.m. in the direction of the water main which they damaged in two places. They then moved north hoping to meet Colonel Tanner's detachment, but not being able to find the latter, and being unable to requisition any food they were obliged to surrender to the Column at Santa Cruz, having been under arms, first at sea in open dhows and then marching across country, for about 86 hours.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING DHOWS.

The landing of Colonel Tanner's detachment was greatly delayed by the difficulties in securing dhows and by rough weather, but by 12 noon on the 19th February when off Utan, the Hardinge managed to secure four fishing boats to which the troops were transferred. Unable to land at Utan owing to a rough sea and rocks the boats were compelled to head for the Bassein Creek, the intention being to land south-west of its mouth. This movement was detected by the Brackenbury, the British Guardship in the creek, which opened fire on the boat and sank three out of the four. Greatly reduce in numbers, the whole detachment then advanced towards Bhayndar about 4-45 p.m. and near that village it divided, one party under Colonel Tanner moving eastwards across country in the direction of the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes while the remainder under Captain Harvey Kelly attacked the Bhayndar Bridge. This attack was repulsed by the bridge guard, the attacking party being compelled to retire to their boats.

Meanwhile Colonel Tanner decided that it would not be possible to reach the lakes and return to the boat before morning, so after a long night march, much of which was across difficult country, the detachment reached Borivli Station where a train was seized, by which the party was moved back to Bhayndar. There junction was effected with Captain Harvey Kelly's party, and the whole then returned to the landing point at Dongri which was reached at 4 p. m. the retreat being unmolested.

On arriving at the landing place it was found that the fishing boats which had conveyed the party had escaped and so time was lost in securing others. A start was made for the Hardinge, which was then about 5 miles to the west of Versava, about 8-45 a. m. on the 20th, but the signals made to attract her attention were observed by the Brackenbury which came out of Bassein Creek and opened fire on the boats, inflicting heavy losses. The Hardinge was reached at 12 noon, and it was reported that an attempt to torpedo her had been made by the Brackenbury's boat during the night, but that it had failed.

With the exception of the encounter between Captain Harvey Kelly's party and the Bhayandar Bridge guard no fighting took place ashore. The Movable Column was moved northwards during the night of the 19-20th, but Colonel Tanner's detachment eluded this movement and the column having failed to discover the enemy returned to its headquarters.

An attempt was made to land a naval party from a Whiteland cruiser in Mahim creek about 11 p.m., on the night of the 18-19th February, but the attempts had to be abandoned owing to rough weather.

SINKING OF A TRANSPORT.

Towards sunset on the 19th, a Whiteland transport came under the fire of Mahaluxmi Fort by which she was sunk. Later on, the same night another Whiteland vessel entered the harbour without being observed and had effected some damage to shipping before she was discovered and fired on by the forts. While this was in progress, she sent in an armed launch to make an attempt on the dock-gates. When about a hundred yards from the latter, she was seen by a patrol boat and moved away. She returned, however, about an hour later and discharged a torpedo at the gates of Victoria Dock, which was ineffectual. Nothing happened on the 21st February, except a small riot in the city which necessitated a call for military assistance which was promptly rendered.

The Examination Service was enforced on all shipping entering and leaving the harbour both by day and night, and several ships were fired on by the examination battery for neglecting to obey orders or signals.

At 10 p.m. intimation was received that a temporary cessation of hostilities had been arranged and operations accordingly ceased.

The fortress commander received great assistance throughout the operations from the R.I.M., the Police, the Railways, the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the Customs, Salt and Telegraph and other Civil Departments. The volunteers turned out in good strength and carried out the various duties assigned to them with zeal and promptitude.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers effectually guarded important bridges and in one case, although the bridge was not attacked, the presence of a volunteer guard deterred a party of the enemy from causing very serious damage.

The Bombay Light Horse patrolled and watched the probable landing places between Bandra and Versava. They sent in very valuable information and were of great assistance in following up the raiding party of the enemy which attacked the water mains east of Andheri.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Bombay Volunteer Artillery were employed in Back Bay and Colaba, where they remained in readiness to deal with any landings at those places. The Maxim gun detachments of the B. V. R. proved themselves to be of great use, and the defence is much indebted to the good work of the Electric Light Company of the B. V. A. in manning the searchlights.

The operations proved highly instructive and interesting and showed how weather, tides, a rocky foreshore and difficulties in collecting boats, etc., make landings on a hostile coast a difficult and dangerous operations. They also showed how difficult it is to carry out the re-embarkation of the troops on the termination of a raid of this kind. In such circumstances it is difficult enough for an invader to get ashore, but it is still more difficult for him to get back to his ships, for the latter may, as in the present instance, have been sunk or put out of action. The casualty returns of the Whiteland force would doubtless prove interesting reading, but owing to its practical annihilation no one remains to tell the tale.

MISS MARIE LLOYD.

EJECTED FROM A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Miss Marie Lloyd, the famous English commedienne, annoyed at the publication in the *Vancouver World* of statements asserting that the American immigration authorities refused to allow her to enter the United States after the close of her Canadian tour, and also criticising her performance called at the newspaper office and attacked the ex-Mayor of Vancouver, Mr. Taylor, who is the manager of the paper, and who took the responsibility for the publication of the article. Finally the police were called in and they forcibly ejected the commedienne. The incident caused a huge crowd to gather at the newspaper office.

Following on the above incident the Mayor suppressed Miss Marie Lloyd's final performances in the interests of public decency. The Mayor claims that the artiste vilified him publicly at each appearance. Miss Lloyd has left Vancouver to continue her American tour, stating that she had been disgracefully treated on British soil. Her husband Mr. Bernard Dillon, (the ex-jockey) had been refused admission to the United States.

FAILURE OF AN ALIBI.

An unsuccessful plea of mistaken identity was put forward at Eastbourne Police Court when Brian Hunt, son of Mr. Rowland Hunt, M. P., was summoned for driving a motor-car at a dangerous place in Terminus-road. A constable, a photographer, and a window-cleaner said they saw the defendant driving the car at about thirty miles an hour at 8-30 a.m. on January 26. The defendant said he arrived at Eastbourne Aerodrome at 8 15 a.m., and was not in Terminus-road at 8-30. His evidence was corroborated by two employes at the aerodrome. It was stated that the car was used as a "knockabout car" by the employes, and whoever was driving it was not the defendant. The Bench imposed a fine of £2 19s. including costs.

The Surrey Insurance Committeee has decided to petition Parliament in favour of the registration of all maternity homes.

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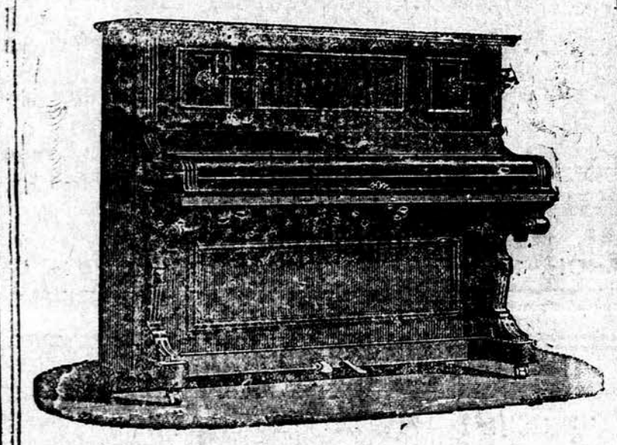

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OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	3	„
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	„
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	„
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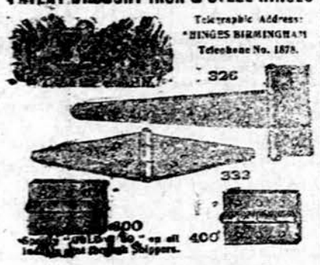
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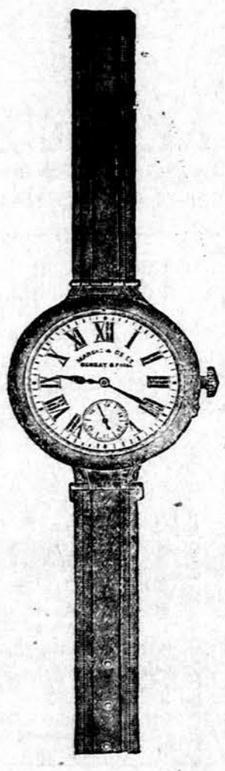
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